

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1566.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The Professor of English Law (JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law) will LECTURE during the Session on TUESDAY EVENINGS at Seven o'clock, commencing on TUESDAY, November 3.

**Subject.—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.**

Payment for the Course, including College Fee, 3l. 3s. N.B. This Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other classes in the College as well as to those who are.

A Prize of 10l. offered by Laurence Counsel, Esq., will be at the disposal of the Professor for presentation to the most proficient student of this class at the end of the Session, if he consider the proficiency deserving of such a reward; if not, the prize will be reserved for a future Session.

EDWARD B. CREASY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

October 29, 1857.

**LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE.**—Prof. C. J. FOSTER, Barrister-at-Law, A.M., LL.D., Fellow of the College, will give a COURSE OF LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE, LAW, Internal and International, about fifteen Lectures, on MONDAYS from Seven to Eight o'clock, p.m., commencing on the 5th November. Payment, including College Fee, 4l. 3s. This Course of Lectures is open to Gentlemen who are not in other classes of the College as well as to those who are.

A Joseph House Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20l. a year, tenable for three years will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the last academic year immediately preceding, matriculated Students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the Class of Jurisprudence. The Examination will begin on some day between the 1st and 14th of December.

Printed Copies of the regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the office.

EDWARD B. CREASY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, October 29, 1857.

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.**—The SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS will RE-OPEN, for the Session 1857-58, on TUESDAY, November 3. Lectures will be delivered in the various departments as follows:

Greek and Latin Literature—Mr. Omsley.  
Greek and Latin Languages—Mr. Stewart.  
Logic and Metaphysics—Mr. Dunne.  
English Literature—Mr. Arnold.  
Irish Archaeology—Mr. Curry.  
Italian and Spanish Languages—Signor Marano.  
French and German Languages—M. Fabre Schin.  
Modern History and Geography—Mr. Robertson.  
Ancient History and Geography—Mr. Renouf.

The subjects of Professor Omsley's Lectures during the first Term will be Thucyd. V.; Aristotle's Rhet. I.; Tacitus, Hist. II.; Cicero, Phil. I. History of Literature will be Soph. Antigone; Xen. Cyropædia; Horace, Sat. I.; Latin and Greek Composition, Prose and Verse; Greek Accentuation.

Arrangements have been made for the instruction of such Gentlemen as desire to prepare for the East India Civil Service, or Woolwich Examinations.

Candidates for entrance may present themselves to the Head of the House they wish to join, or to the Vice-Rector, if they desire to be entered any day after October 30.

JOHN H. NEWMAN, Rector.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, 1, New Coventry street, Piccadilly, W.**—The NEXT ORDINARY MEETING of this Society will be held on November 5, at their new premises, where there will be a paper read by Mr. Shadbol. "On the Mode of Producing extremely minute Photographs for Microscopic Examination;" and one by Mr. Jackson, "On a Method of Reversing the Action of Light on the Colloidum Film, and thereby producing direct transparent Positives in the Camera."

WILLIAM CROOKES, Secretary.

**BRITISH CORRESPONDING DEBATING SOCIETY.**—This Society is formed for the purpose of facilitating the operation of

**CONTRVERSIAL CORRESPONDENCE:**

And rendering attainable the scientific advantages which usually accrue. Further particulars may be had from Mr. R. HOSKINS, President, 46, Gordon-street, Everton, near Liverpool.

**THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,** Jermyn-street, will be RE-OPENED, after the repairs, on MONDAY, the 2nd November. A descriptive Guide to the Museum, which is opened from ten to four o'clock every day but Friday, is published, and may be obtained in the Hall, price 6d. Mining.—Mr. W. ARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF SIXTY LECTURES ON MINING, at the Government School of Mines, on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at Three o'clock.

TRENHAM REEKS, Curator and Registrar.

**ELEMENTARY DRAWING IN SCHOOLS** FOR THE POOR.—The SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT has the pleasure to announce that the COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION is now prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from Schools for the Poor, either Male or Female, requiring INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY DRAWING, in the Metropolis. The Fee for the instruction is 2s. a year, payable in advance, for one lesson a week in each school. The Scholars are examined annually, and may obtain prizes. The Masters, Mistresses, and Pupil-Teachers of the Schools may participate in the instruction given, and when able to teach Drawing themselves, may add 5s. a year to their allowances from the Committee of Council on Education. A grant to the extent of 40 per cent. is made in aid of the cost.

For further information and Lists of Examples, apply to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington W.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**MICROSCOPE.**—Elementary Course of EIGHT LECTURES on the Use of the Instrument; Examination and Preparation of Specimens, &c., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, by Prof. LIONEL BEALE, M.B. F.R.S., at 37, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.—FIRST LECTURE on NOVEMBER 4. Fee, 11s. 6d.—A Syllabus will be sent on application.

MORITZ VON BOSE, Ph.D., Assistant.

**DR. KINKEL'S LECTURES,** at Camberwell Hall, in German, on the LITERATURE OF GERMANY. Third Lecture, November 10, at 8 o'clock, "On the Song of the Nibelungen."

Tickets for the Six remaining Lectures, 1l. 1s.—Apply to Mr. HENRIKS, Camberwell Hall.

No Lecture on Tuesday, November 3.

**LECTURES OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.**

A SERIES OF SIX INTRODUCTORY LECTURES, intended to explain the objects of the Department, and of the South Kensington Museum, will be delivered in the new Theatre, on MONDAY EVENINGS, being the 10th, 23rd, 30th November; 7th, 14th, 21st December, 1857, at Eight o'clock.

I. November 16.—"On the Functions of the Science and Art Department." By Henry Cole, Esq. C.B. Secretary and General Superintendent.

II. November 23.—"On the Gift of the Sheepshanks Gallery in aid of forming a National Collection of British Art." By R. Redgrave, Esq. R.A. Inspector General for Art.

III. November 30.—"On Science, Instructions in Connection with the Department." By Mr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. Inspector General for Science.

IV. December 7.—"On the Central Training School for Art." By Richard Barchett, Esq. Head Master.

V. December 14.—"On the Museum of Ornamental Art." By J. C. Robinson, Esq. Keeper of the Museum of Ornamental Art.

VI. December 21.—"On a National Collection of Architectural Art." By James Fergusson, Esq. M.R.I.B.A. Manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

A Registration Fee of One Shilling will give admission to the whole course of Six Lectures. Tickets may be obtained at the Museum and Offices.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**MR. WILLIAM KIDD'S LECTURES.**

Bill of Fare:—

AN HOUR'S FAMILIAR GOSSIP on the PHILOSOPHY and SIMPLICITY of HEALTH showing the CAUSES of SICKNESS and DISEASE, and the undeniable Danger of dabbling with Drugs and other Delusions.

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Terms, and a printed Programme, post free.

New-road, Hammersmith, Oct. 31.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.**—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**MISS H. S. PICKERSGILL** begs to inform her Musical Pupils and Friends that she has RETURNED TO TOWN, and resumed her Professional duties.—72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, W.

**MR. B. H. SMART** acquaints his Friends that he still continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to teach Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.—37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, W.

**MR. ROCHE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES FOR YOUNG LADIES,** Cadogan Gardens, and 28, Somerset-street, will RE-OPEN on the 10th of November, 2nd year. French, History, Geography and Astronomy, German, Italian, English Singing, Piano, Drawing and Painting, Dancing. Applications to be addressed to Mr. A. ROCHE, Cadogan Gardens.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS OF NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.**—A LADY of the established Church RECEIVES a very limited number of PUPILS for a superior Education. Masters of acknowledged talent attend. Terms One Hundred Guinea per annum.—Apply for Prospectus or personally, at 19, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park.

**EWELL COLLEGE, NEAR EPSOM, SURREY.**

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Vice-Principal—The Rev. W. CURTIS, M.A. Cantab.

Assisted by eminent Professors and Masters.

In Ewell College the modern improvements in Education are zealously carried out. Training, not teaching, is practised. In every case the probable future is the rule of study. Some of the pupils are prepared for commercial life, some for the Civil Service examinations, some for the naval and military colleges, some for the Universities. French and German by a resident Professor. Drawing as in the German Universities and Gymnasias.

Terms.—School Department, 40 to 60 guineas; College Department, 70 to 100 guineas. No extras.

The village of Ewell is noted for its salubrity, and the neighbourhood was, on that account, chosen by Henry the Eighth as the site of his celebrated Nonsuch Palace, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of the College.

**CLAPHAM, BRIXTON, and their Vicinities.**

—The MORNING CLASSES for LADIES, and EVENING CLASSES for GENTLEMEN, in SCIENCES and LANGUAGES, by Dr. BUCHHEIM, meet TWICE A WEEK, at his house, 10, Clapham Park-terrace, Clapham. Lessons in Classics and Mathematics. Schools and Families attended.—Dr. Buchheim's "City of London Classes for French and German and Foreign Correspondence" meet as usual at Tokenhouse Chambers, Lothbury. Apply for Prospectus at either of the institutions.

**EDUCATION.—UPPER SUNBURY, Middlesex.**

—MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, conducted by Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Course of Instruction at this Establishment aims at insuring for the Pupil sound and extensive classical knowledge, combined with that acquaintance with the Continental Languages, Mathematics, History, &c., which has now become essential to a liberal Education. Mount Pleasant House is in a beautiful and healthy situation, encompassed by its own grounds, 14 acres in extent. Omnibuses leave Piccadilly for Sunbury several times daily. The Railway to Hampton Court also affords an easy means of access to Sunbury. Prospectuses may be had of Mr. UNDERWOOD, Upper Sunbury, Middlesex, S.W.

**GERMAN.—A Practised Teacher, from Northern Germany, GIVES LESSONS in the GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, at 5s. per hour.** Having lived several years at Paris, he can undertake to impart his own language through the medium of French. For reference, apply to Mr. D. NUTT, Foreign Bookeller, 20, Strand; and address M.L., 25, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

**GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL,** Author of "First German Reading-Book," dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland &c., M. Philoloz. Soc. Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as one, at his house. Each pupil or class spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select, separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordinary purposes of life, the Universities, and the Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

**HINDUSTANI, CLASSICS, and MODERN LITERATURE.**—A GENTLEMAN has a few hours to spare which he is willing to devote to tuition in the above, together with a Sound Course of English Education and the French Language.—Address free, to S. P. R. O., Mr. Le Seclleur's, Librarian, Addison-road North, Notting-hill.

**TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.**—A German Gentleman, accustomed to tuition, wishes for a situation in a School or in a Private Family as TEACHER of his own Language, also of the Piano-forte, Singing, Drawing, and Arithmetic. His references are good.—Apply to A. Pam, 15, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

**ENGLISH HOME and SUPERINTENDENCE at a GERMAN UNIVERSITY,** in a Town on the Rhine, where Fortification is taught, are offered by a Gentleman familiar with the Continent.—Apply for Terms, &c., to Mr. WILSON, Bookseller, 21, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

**MATHEMATICS.**—A Young Man, residing in Denmark Hill, anxious to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of Mathematics, would be glad to meet with some member of one of the Universities preferred, with whom he could read for an hour or so in the Evening twice a week.—Address, stating terms, C.B., Ward's Newspaper Office, Denmark Hill, S.

**AN ARTIST** having several leisure hours during the week, wishes to give PRIVATE LESSONS in SKETCHING in PENCIL or WATER COLOURS on moderate terms.—Address, stating terms, to W. Kewer, Artists' Colourman, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W.

**WANTED, in the Office of a first-class Provincial Weekly Journal,** a Gentleman to take the charge of the EDITORIAL department. It would be necessary that he should be able to employ his pen with readiness and talent, and he would be required to compile the general News, &c. with care. Tried competence and experience are indispensable qualifications to fill the post.—Applications to be made, by letter only, to W. W., care of Mr. R. F. White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

**SUB-EDITOR.—WANTED, a Gentleman as SUB-EDITOR of a first-class London Morning Newspaper, of Liberal Principles.** He must be fully conversant with the arrangement and condensation of intelligence, and possess superior literary attainments, together with a knowledge of the French, Italian, German, and Spanish Languages. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to A.B., at Messrs. Spicer Brothers, 19, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

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**MR. BLACKWOOD** having made arrangements for extending his Publishing Connection, will be happy to treat with Authors for the publication of their Works in any department of Literature. Liberal terms for multiple and approved Manuscripts. Estimates and terms of publication sent on application.—London: James Blackwood, Lovell's Court, Paternoster-row.

**MANUSCRIPT.**—A Gentleman having a Manuscript by him, a LIGHT TALE in verse, WISHES TO DISPOSE OF IT. He would be glad to see it appear in Paris, or an arrangement could be made with any respectable publisher to take it off the Author's hands.—Address, by letter, prepaid, F.A. OXON, 78, Strand (Nepos).

**LONDON INSTITUTION.**—October 14, 1857. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following COURSES OF EDUCATIONAL LECTURES will be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution during the ensuing season, commencing on WEDNESDAY, November 4, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon precisely. They are intended especially for the benefit of Proprietors, who will be admitted to them by separate Tickets to be issued to the Proprietors, and to be procured of the Librarians in the Library during the usual hours:—

**First Course.**—Ten Lectures on Cuneology, including the Natural History of Living and Extinct Molluscs. By Thomas Huxley Jones, Esq. F.R.S. Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London.

Wednesday, November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; 1857: January 6th, 13th; 1858.

**Second Course.**—Twenty Lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements, and their principal combinations. By Thomas A. Malone, Esq. F.R.S., Director of the Laboratory in the London Institution.

Saturday, November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; December 12th, 19th, 26th; 1857: January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; March 6th, 13th, 20th; 1858.

**Third Course.**—Ten Lectures on Economic Botany, or Vegetable Substances used for Food, and in the Arts, Manufactures, and Medicine. By Robert Bentley, Esq. F.L.S. M.R.C.S. Esq. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Wednesday, January 27th: February 3rd, 10th, 17th; March 3rd, 10th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th; 1858.

**Fourth Course.**—Ten Lectures on Mineralogy and Crystallography, and some of their important applications in other departments of Science and in the Arts, in continuation. By E. W. Brayley, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. A.Inst.C.E.

Saturday, March 27th; April 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; 1858.

In addition to the preceding, the following Courses of Lectures will also be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution, commencing on Monday, November 16, at 7 o'clock in the Evening precisely:—

**First Course.**—Four Lectures on the Materials and Products of Military Manufactures. By F. A. Abol, Esq. F.C.S. Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department, Woolwich.

Monday, November 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 1857.

**Second Course.**—Two Lectures on the History and Principles of Bridge Building, as applied to the Means of Intercommunication, and to the Supply of Water to Towns. By George R. Burnell, Esq. C.E.

Thursday, November 19th, 26th, 1857.

**Third Course.**—Three Lectures on the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, in the year 1857. By the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Honorary Secretary of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and of the Architectural Museum.

Thursday, December 3rd, 10th, 21st, 1857.

**Fourth Course.**—Six Lectures on the Nature and Phenomena of Light, in continuation. By John Tyndall, Esq. Phil.D. F.R.S.

Monday, December 14th, 21st, 28th, 1857: January 4th, 11th, 18th, 1858.

**Fifth Course.**—Two Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Assaying, as applied to the Precious Metals. By G. H. Makins, Esq.

Thursday, January 7th, 14th, 1858.

**Sixth Course.**—Six Lectures on the Chemistry of Fuel. By William Allen Miller, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

Monday, January 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd; March 1st, 1858.

**Seventh Course.**—Six Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, as exemplified by the Principal Phenomena of Ponderable Matter. By the Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A. F.R.S. Principal of the Diocesan Training Schools, Norwich. Professor Elect of Physics, University of Cambridge.

Thursday, January 28th; February 4th, 11th, 18th; March 4th, 11th, 1858.

**Eighth Course.**—Six Lectures on the Practical and Scientific Uses of the Microscope. By Edwin Lankester, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

Monday, March 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 19th, 19th, 1858.

**Ninth Course.**—Two Lectures on Commercial Law, in connection with the Traders' Restraintful Fund. By Leon Levi, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.S. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Commerce in King's College, London.

Thursday, March 25th; April 1st, 1858.

**Tenth Course.**—Four Lectures on Music. By William Sterndale Bennett, Esq. Mus. Dr., Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

Thursday, April 8th, 15th, 22nd; May 6th, 1858.

Five Conversations will be held on the Evenings of Wednesday, December 16th, 1857; January 29th, February 5th, March 17th, April 21st, 1858.

By order, WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.

**TO AUTHORS.**—ROBERT HARDWICKE, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER, 26, Duke-street, Piccadilly, is prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of Travels, Poems, Essays, Pamphlets, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. From the central position of his Establishment, and the large sale of some of his recent Publications, he is enabled to place at the service of the public the channels most likely to insure success.—Hardwick's Instructions to Authors sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

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**GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGRAVING.** MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate, Official and Private Seals, Dies, Stamps, and Plates in Modern and Modern Styles. Arms sought for, sketch, 3s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; painted on vellum, 12s.; Crests on Seals, 8s.; Monograms and Heraldic designs executed in correct style. F. MORRIS, Heraldic Artist and Engraver, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price List by post.

**MOVEMENT-CURE ESTABLISHMENTS** IN LONDON AND BRIGHTON, superintended by Dr. ROTH.—For particulars and Prospectuses apply to 12A, Old Cavendish-street, London, or 11, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

**HEALTH-GYMNASTICS.**—The best preparation for gentlemen intending to proceed to India and the East of War in the "STRENGTHENING OF THE CONSTITUTION."—Capt. CHIOSSO, Professor of Gymnastics, University College School; and ANTONIO CHIOSSO (son), London Gymnastic and School of Arms, 21, New-road, corner of Tower-street, University; and at 134, Oxford-street, near Regent-circus. Schools attended.

**BROMPTON REPOSITORY OF ART.**—NO CHARGE FOR MOUNTING DRAWINGS, and the Framing neatly and cheaply executed. Winsor & Newton's, and Roberson's Colours, and other drawing materials, on precisely the same terms as at the manufacturers, with full allowance to the profession.—T. ORDISH, Brompton-row, next Brompton-square, S.W.

**TO ARTISTS.**—Messrs. MAULL & POLYBLANK are desirous of obtaining the AID of ARTISTS of TALENT in producing Portraits in Oil and Water Colour in connection with Photography.—Specimens, sealed up, with Name and Address, sent to Messrs. MAULL & POLYBLANK, No. 55, Gracechurch-street.

**LIVING CELEBRITIES.**—A Series of PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by MAULL & POLYBLANK. The Number for NOVEMBER contains

JOHN GIBSON, Esq., R.A., With Memoir. Maull & Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch-street, and 157A, Piccadilly; and W. Kent & Co. Fleet-street.

**GENERAL HAVLOCK, K.C.B.**—Messrs. E. GAMBART & CO., 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and Messrs. P. COLNAGHI & CO. 14, Pall Mall East, beg to announce that they are preparing for publication a PORTRAIT OF GENERAL HAVLOCK, lithographed by Baugnot from the Daguerotype and the portrait of the General by the artist. Proof.....7s. 6d. Prints.....5s. 6d. Will be ready for delivery to Subscribers on the 30th inst.

**BAUGNOT'S GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY CELEBRITIES.**—Messrs. E. GAMBART & CO. 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and Messrs. P. COLNAGHI & CO. 14, Pall Mall East, beg to announce that they are preparing for publication a SERIES OF PORTRAITS of Eminent Men, Civil and Military, of the present day. The work will be issued in Parts of Six Plates. Part I, which will be ready on the 30th inst., will comprise

General Havelock, K.C.B. Colonel Lake, C.B. General Williams, K.C.B. Colonel Tesdale, C.B. D. Maclellan, R.A. A. Elmore, R.A.

Prices to Subscribers, per part:—Proofs, 12s. 6d.; Prints, 12s. 1d.; Separate Plates, proofs, 7s. 6d.; Prints, 5s.

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**THE DRY COLLODION PROCESS.** By CHARLES A. LONG. Bland & Long, Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 153, Fleet-street, London.

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**SPECTACLES: When to Wear and How to Use them.** Addressed to those who Value their Sight. By CHARLES A. LONG. Bland & Long, Opticians to the Queen, 153, Fleet-street, London.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, Pall Mall East.** ESTABLISHED MAR. 1844. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on Deposit Accounts will be increased to 6 PER CENT. per Annum. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.

Forms for opening accounts and every information post free on application. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. October 10, 1857.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY** OF CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that an INSTALLMENT of 5000 on the nominal amount of the Preferential Bonds of the above-named Company, for which Provisional Certificates have been issued, HAS BEEN CALLED, and will be due and payable on FRIDAY, the 20th of November, 1857, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Six per cent. interest will be charged on all such Installments not paid, and so long as they remain in arrear no interest will be payable on the Installments already paid.

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clergymen in a candidate's behalf—at last, the value of a nobleman's word in his favour being indisputable, we find him nominated to the preferment of serving, for an imaginary salary, a non-resident incumbent in the duties of two rustic chapels three miles apart, in a wild part of the county of Durham. The candidate went on foot to the place of ordination, and appeared before the Bishop, not having the proper ecclesiastical garment. The episcopal situation was perplexing. Being of a kind and latitudinarian disposition, the Bishop went, if the expression may be allowed, to a very great uncanonical length, for he almost practised a precept of Christianity, and *lent* the candidate his old canonicals. The speech with which the loan was graced, the episcopal action itself, the dismay of the by-standing vergers, the indignation of the secretary perturbed about his fees, the whispering and the titters among the well-gowned candidates, are so readily conceivable and so remarkably pictorial, that we beg to call the attention of Mr. Mulready or Mr. Egg to the incident. "Mr. Hodgson," said the Bishop, "this is the gown in which *I myself* was first ordained, and I hope it will be as lucky for you as it has been to me." What a hue of episcopacy must have emblazoned the poor fellow's path, and gilded the long, dark miles he had to plod home to his own work-day lodging. He pitched his home at Lan-chester, on the road from Durham to Hexham, by the old Collegiate Church of St. Mary. Here Edward the First, *en route* to Scotland, had gone aside to lay two kingly offerings on the altar—of seven and three shillings respectively. Prebends and lay impropiators batted on the tithes, Queen Anne's bounty furnished a pittance to the incumbent, and the curate had to pick up a living as he could. Previous to Hodgson's coming the parishioners were put on ecclesiastical rations. The chapels were like what some rustic chapels are now,—their walls blotched with damp, and grass growing up between cracks of the flag-stones. The service was intermittent and capriciously performed. "I feed my fell cattle once a month," said the merry incumbent.

The curate in pedestrianism might have matched a postman. How he was paid does not appear; but the scenery was fine. A trout-stream ran past his door, he had a fishing-red, and he made attempts at poetry, or, in other words, was not particular about dinner.

Board and lodging cost him about 5*s.* 6*d.* a week, but to earn this he had to keep a village school for boys and girls. The boys he educated in a loft, the girls on the ground-floor. "The boys," he says, "I found better to manage than the girls; and I could always frighten them well by going a few steps up the stee (ladder), and showing my black head, of which they were afraid."

The payment ought to have been 3*d.* or 4*d.* a week per scholar, but the bulk of the money Hodgson did not receive till nine years after. He lived—or rather starved—cheerfully, consoling himself with researches in the Coal-measures, speculations on Roman camps and aqueducts, and—poetry. Diffidently, too, he offers his services to the Editors of 'The Beauties of England and Wales'; but, as might have been expected, "his assistance is not required." Life, as he verifies it, is—

Dark as a forest in a winter's night,  
All through whose boughs translucent streams  
Of love, and bliss, and hope, and fear,  
Like moonlight flow.

Still, he wanders into dream-land and cloud-land, sees the primrose open its "yellow doors,"—and the purple-spotted orchis "prepare its halls,"—and the globe-flower its "golden laver,"

—and "the woodruff its ambrosia" for "the people of the west wind." An extract from his pocket-book is curious in point of syntax: "To write a poem, for the benefit of Newcastle Infirmary, on Charity—to make it chiefly didactic, but intersperse it with moral tales, and enliven it with anecdotes." He wears a hat of a peculiar kind, acquires friends, who "have not a sufficiently rapid consumption for port wine of the year 1807," and who beg him to accept half-a-dozen, with a nomination to the incumbency of Jarrow. The fees for induction amount to 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* To pay this, he borrows 50*l.*, and buys a mare and a gold watch. The income of the incumbency is 110*l.* per annum, and the locality is venerable as the birthplace of Bede. The new incumbent is thus talked about:—

"That's a wonderful man, that Mr. Hodgson," said a gentleman one evening in Durham, in a crowded room, whilst looking on and talking over a whist table. "Ye'll hardly believe it, but he has the churches of Heworth and Jarrow, and he has so many duties every Sunday, of one kind or another, that he's never done; and yet after all he gives a second evening service at Heworth; but he is sometimes so tired that he can only read the exhortation and confession before he begins his sermon."—"That's very wrong," spoke a reverend personage, "very wrong, sir; quite contrary to the canons."—"The canons," replied the first speaker, "the canons, did you say? Why as to the canons, just that, snapping the forefinger and thumb of his right hand with such a noise that there was an instant silence in the room; 'the canons, you know, my Lord, say a clergyman is not to play at cards, and there you are, a bishop, with the ace of trumps in your hand.' The bishop was the chaplain of 1802, by whom poor Hodgson had been rejected in his examination for Holy Orders."

He marries. The proprietors of 'The Beauties of England and Wales' now "gladly accept Mr. Hodgson's services," and he begins to itinerate Northumberland. He trudges along the line of wall, then by the Maiden's way, and amid the deep woods and quiet nooks leading down to the Tyne. Now he rides down to a ruined nunnery, and draws his rein to admire an ash eighty feet high, with ten trunks; then by Roman stations which he sees in the haze; dallies by squire's houses, looking at pictures and ogling their pretty daughters, till he gets belated, loses his pencils, and has to find his way over the moor through flashes of lightning; fording the Tyne; quoting Marmion on coming in sight of the Tweed or Branxton or Flodden Field; and is rueful for lingering so long amid the picturesque as to miss church. His parochial and antiquarian labours, the account of a colliery explosion resulting in the death of ninety-two poor men, which is well described, and sheets of catalogue-like detail we cannot burden our columns with. In the earlier period tea is his dinner; but as he approaches the time when 'The History of Northumberland' dawns upon him his diet is befittingly beefsteaks. A journey to London in 1819, and what he saw there, are noted with the minuteness and something of the wonderment of Pepys. The rakes begging at the gates of the Fleet,—the milk, which he thinks "a clever and excellent thing,"—a nursery at Chelsea, where ladies of fashion resort, and a guinea is paid for a rose and 100*l.* a year for flowers,—Braham and Miss O'Neil are scheduled accurately in his "diurnal," which gives us the following insight into the fashions of the time:—

"The stays of dandies are commonly exposed in the street shops in the Strand, &c. for sale. They are made of a sort of elastic girdling, have straps at one end, and buckles at the other; and on the top have three openings, pierced with holes for a lace, thus (*here is a drawing with the pen*). Besides

the dandies there are infinite successions of very observable personages in London. A day or two since I met, in Holborn, a young man dressed in a fashionable short-backed great coat and wide pantaloons, of the moderate length of six feet seven inches and a half: he wears spectacles: this kn-speckle youth is called Wilson, and is from Westminsterland. At St. Botolph's Church there was a young man, who, as far as I could see of him, and that was only the head and a part of the neck, was tossed off as much as any of the Bond Street bodies: but that which made him an object to be looked at was white eyelashes, and a profusion of white hair of the precise tint of that of the white bear of Greenland. \*\* The dress of the Lancers is intended to have the appearance of ancient armour, and the officers are narrowed at the waist, and sit as stiff and upright as if they were cased in a jerkin of steel. There is a very good French caricature of two Cossack soldiers preparing a young Russian officer for the parade: he is seated upon a stool, and they have passed a sort of swathing band of great length once round his body, and are each of them pulling with all his might to tighten it: but I apprehend this sort of dandyism is going out, except in the army, where it commenced and is fixed as long as the order stands for the present sort of dress. Indeed, the present sort of tightness and tidiness, which prevails in the army dresses, is, I think, suitable enough in the soldier—he should be finely and smartly dressed, especially in London and in the present time, when he is of little more use than to be looked at, and admired either on account of his person or his dress; and as every soldier cannot boast of a good combination of personal perfections, it is right that his dress should be such as to make up in show that which is deficient in the attraction of his person. A soldier in the park, or on parade-ground before the Horse Guards, is certainly one of the cleanest and best dressed animals in the creation; especially when he has risen while young to the dignity of two epaulettes, and has the privilege of plenty of gold lace to cover the seams of his coat and his pantaloons. But dandyism in Bond Street is taking quite a different turn: the man of fashion is now in some degree a *négligé*, in appearance partly a male and partly a female, for his pantaloons is gathered into his waistband, so as to have the appearance of a petticoat under the waistcoat; and the coat itself is made full before, tight in the waist, and with very wide gathers about the hips, so that the animal that moves in this sort of habiliment does appear at a distance to be a thing of doubtful gender."

Here is a something about Quakerism.—

"At the Bishop of Durham's party last Thursday there was a conversation respecting the Quakers; in the course of which the Bishop related the following anecdotes. Mr. Barrington and himself had a female friend in one of the places where they resided, who was a Quaker; and he once asked her to tell him the true secret why, under all circumstances, they preserved such a remarkable equality of mind! The reason assigned was 'they took much pains with their children to get them into the habit of neither laughing loud nor talking loud.' Another was, his saddle, who had always attended the Church of England, one day came to him in a drab coat and a broad-brimmed hat:—'Well!' said the Bishop, 'what is the reason of all this change? have you turned Quaker?'—He answered, 'Yes!'—'Now pray sit down and tell me the arguments which persuaded you to leave the Church of England and become a Quaker?'—'To speak the truth, I have married the widow of a Friend, and in order to keep the business together, I have joined the Society.' This reminded me of a saying of Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, who was a Roman Catholic, that 'his wife made more converts to mass with the kale-pot than the priest did with preaching.'"

And "a proceeding" at the Royal Society.—

"In the President's absence, on account of his health, at Buxton, Sir Everard Home took the chair, and filled it well, for he is a fat, bulky fellow, and, as far as organization goes, the same order and beauty and exquisite mechanical arrangement, not a doubt of it, pervades his frame as does the rest of his species; but as to symmetry of form, or liveli-

ness of expression in his looks, or grace, or dignity of action, or the wilings and seducings of eloquence, poor man, Sir Everard has as little of any of them as the lowest of his kind. He rolled into the chair, put on his hat of office as if he had been putting on his night-cap, and when he rose to read the list of strangers introduced, he put it off, and laid it down just as you would do a canister lid. Having short sight and lost some teeth, he made a sad bother of the list. The names (and there were many) dropped from him one by one, slower than shillings come from the die at the Mint, and all more or less nicknamed; there was a good-tempered, half-suppressed laugh during the whole of the performance, of which Sir Everard sat down as perfectly unconscious as the statue of Newton behind him."

Here is an accident in the coach.—

"It was still daylight when we got to Thirsk, and between that place and Easingwold a sudden alarm was made, and the cry raised, 'Stop! stop! here is a passenger a-missing; he has, I am sure, fallen off.' And, to be sure, on looking back a long motionless lump, not unlike a man, was seen at some distance lying on the road. The guard and two or three outside passengers ran back, and a man they found breathing and alive: on raising him up he could mumble and talk, but partly by the fall and more from the effects of what he had got at the market at Thirsk, he had a very indifferent use of his legs; as he came up the horse-dealers gave their advice—'Bleed the drunken dog'—'Loose his neckcloth'—'Dick, where's your fleams?—Hoist him up again, and tie him on with a rope.' It was indeed impossible either entirely to pity him or to be merry with him. He was all blood about the face; but he could mutter that he was no worse. After being conveyed without his neckcloth or a great coat in hard frost for three or four miles further, he was set down cool enough, but still drunk enough; and it was quite a sight to observe with what full eyes and with what fear and surprise the white-apron'd old landlord of the public-house where he chose to be left held the candle to his face, but kept back, as if in dread of losing the heaviest part of his body."

And a story of "the pink of politeness."—

"Lord Berkeley was once dining with him in a large party, when it was usual to drink wine until they were mellow. Berkeley was a plain blunt John Bull, and had, whether by design or accident I am not told, shot one or two game-keepers, and Chesterfield, under the warmth of wine, said 'Pray, my Lord Berkeley, how long is it since you shot a game-keeper?'—'Not since you hanged your tutor, my lord!' was the reply. You know that Lord Chesterfield brought Dr. Dodd to trial, in consequence of which he was hanged."

In parting, for a time at least, with the biographer—a man, we believe, of some antiquarian celebrity—we have to express our regret that he has not compressed within reasonable limits material that might have been rendered, with a little care and discrimination, not unpalatable to the public.

*Iona and the Ionians: their Manners, Customs, and Traditions, with a few Remarks on Mull, Staffa, and Tyree.* By W. Maxwell. (Glasgow, Murray.)

IONA is a kind of Christian Delos—a sacred island. Its fame glittered like a star through the Dark Ages. There, within sound of the restless sea, praise and prayer rose for ever to heaven in the old days, and from its shores the elements of our highest Northern civilization diffused themselves. An Englishman may be proud to think of the high place in the world's traditions held by *islands*. Some of the greatest events—some of the greatest men of the classic world belonged to—

those isles that gem  
Old Ocean's purple diadem.

How important is Iceland to the records of Scandinavia! And to take away little Iona and her sisters from the history of Scotland

would be to rob that ancient country of the purest part of its renown.

On Iona there is written everywhere now one word—Death. It is a lamp that has burnt itself out in lighting other lamps, and is needed no more. It is the churchyard of the Old World. The tourist who wanders over there in autumn, with Boswell's book in his pocket,—wondering, perhaps, at the whim which carried away old Dr. Johnson from the heart of Fleet Street into a region so remote,—finds himself in the midst of decay. Under his feet are the bones of forgotten kings, abbots, and saints. The cry of the starling and the jackdaw comes from the ruins of religious houses, barren and grey. Nor is there any modern growing life to clothe over the relics of the past with a new beauty, like a young wood springing up round a neglected family mausoleum. Ceasing to be mediæval, Iona has not attempted progress. Mr. Maxwell, our latest informant, has nothing to tell us of but decadence. When there is life in the Gael, he uses it to go away with. He neglects agriculture; he despises fishing; and when he does not emigrate, he vegetates. Mr. Maxwell shall tell us how things are now,—two generations after Dr. Johnson found everything waning and changing there:—

"Agriculture in Iona is still at a low ebb; many reasons tend to this, but the chief cause is, the invincible repugnance ever manifested by the Gael to forsake the beaten paths of his forefathers. Added to which, the island being subdivided into small 'holdings,' or pieces of land attached to the respective cottages, there is no field for an enterprising agriculturist; consequently, *in re* farming here, as it was in the beginning, so is it now, and such, we much fear, it ever will be, so long, at all events, as the present system continues. Throughout the entire island, even in the most secluded and inaccessible spots, we discover numerous traces of former cultivation during the good old times. Verily, if the monks did nothing else, they knew how to make the most of their land. At present, notwithstanding all former sad experience of disease and failure in the potato crop, the Ionians cling to that (to them) staff of life with the utmost tenacity. It is still the staple crop of the island, although, alas! too frequently of late years 'filled with wounds, and bruises, and putrefying sores.' Wheat is not grown here; oats are only partially cultivated; the principal grain crop being bere, or barley, and occasionally a field or two of rye. Here and there may be seen a small patch of turnips, which, judging from the luxuriant appearance, thrive well. But the great drawback to all proper agriculture in Iona is the total want of fences; for here there is no subdivision of property, no landmarks to signify to a neighbour that 'thus far shall he come, but no farther.' Consequently, broils and disputes are too common amongst the people, the *quesio vecata* ever being the old story—a case of trespass and damage."

So much for husbandry. We may add, that the curious way in which cattle are transported from Iona to Mull recalls the most primitive era of the world:—

"The sound between Iona and Mull is upwards of a mile in breadth, and in it a very strong tide constantly runs. The inhabitants of the former, in the absence of any proper-sized or safe ferry-boat, are in the use and wont of swimming their horses and cattle from shore to shore. Mr. Martin's Act is assuredly not enforced in these parts, for it is painful to witness the poor animals staggering and 'groaning in the flesh,' on reaching their desired haven. What a powerful sway does the influence of the past wield over those interested, when they do not perceive the necessity for some change in this respect! Surely the sooner a proper ferry-boat is procured, the sooner will the inhabitants find it beneficial to 'their ways and means.'"

Everything that we learn about modern Iona is of a piece with this; and if there is anything more melancholy than the aspect of the ruins, it is the prospects of the inhabitants.

Mr. Maxwell has supplied a respectable though meagre guide-book, chiefly interesting from the modern facts about the islands above mentioned, to which he gives his testimony in sorrow and by no means in anger. To a literary merit adequate to the theme, we fear his volume can make no pretension.

*History of the New World, by Girolamo Benzoni, of Milan. Shewing his Travels in America, from A.D. 1541 to 1556: with some Particulars of the Island of Canary. Now first Translated, and Edited by Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)*

THE publication before us claims attention as the personal narrative of an intelligent Italian adventurer, who, visiting the New World shortly after its discovery, took part in many of the scenes he describes, and was eye-witness of many events which have now taken their place in history. As the work "bears internal evidence of strict veracity," it forms, as the Editor remarks, "a material link in the chain of American history, as conveying an adequate view of the doings of the early settlers and the consequent state of things in the New World."

Concerning the writer, nothing can be ascertained beyond the scanty information which the opening paragraph of his narrative supplies. In this he tells us, that he was a native of Milan, and "being, like many others, anxious to see the world, and hearing of those countries of the Indians, recently found, called by everybody the New World," he set forth to visit them in 1541, being then twenty-two years old. After fourteen years' wanderings, undergoing many hardships, and witnessing the atrocious cruelties inflicted by the Spaniards on the wretched natives, Benzoni returned home, and in 1565 published his '*Historia del Mondo Nuovo*,' at Venice, dedicating it to Pope Pius the Fourth. This work, a quarto, seems to have attracted notice, for it was reprinted in a more convenient form seven years after, and was also translated into Latin, French, German, and Flemish, besides passing subsequently through several Italian editions. Although the narrative exclusively refers to Spanish conquests and rule in the New World, we can scarcely feel surprised that no Spanish translation was ever made,—Leon Pinelo in his reference to it truly remarking, that "the author was anything but favourable to the Spaniards"; but that until now there should have been no English translation is very surprising,—since at the date of its appearance our forefathers, indignant at the cruelties of the Spaniards in the Netherlands, would have heartily re-echoed Benzoni's stern denunciations of the avarice, perfidy, and cruelty which marked the Spanish character even more emphatically in the New World than in the Old. The work, however, seems to have been unknown in England, and except a few "brief extracts translated out of Jerom Benzons" in Purchas, but which scarcely exceed six pages, it has remained unknown to the English reader until now.

The story of how the young adventurer had to travel by land from Italy to the western coast of Spain, and then embarking for the Canaries, and "arriving there in two months," had to seek for "a caravel" to convey him across the Atlantic, reads amusingly in these days of railways and screw-steamers. Safely, however, he arrived at last, much surprised at "certain fishes which had what were almost the same as wings," and much horrified at the first specimen of the fair sex he saw, who was painted black, with ears weighed down by wooden ear-rings to her shoulders, nails like claws, huge mouth, and ring in her nostrils,—looking, as he remarks, "more like a monster

than a human being." Leaving Cumaná they next coasted along by the Gulf of Paria, kidnapping the Indians, "like wolves attacking so many lambs," as he justly says, "and in this way we caught upwards of fifty, the greater part women with their little children." Although engaged in this trade, Benzoni repeatedly expresses his detestation of the wanton cruelties committed by the Spaniards, and exultingly details one or two instances in which the Indians took deadly vengeance on their invaders. A very good account of Columbus and his discoveries is next given, and the indignation of the Italian at the ungrateful treatment of his great countryman, "who, had he lived in the time of the Greeks or of the Romans, or of any other liberal nation, they would have erected a statue to, and have worshipped in a temple like a deity," is naturally enough expressed. From the Gulf of Paria, Benzoni proceeded to Porto Rico and Hispaniola, where he tells us that out of two millions of the original inhabitants, "through the number of suicides and other deaths, occasioned by the oppressive labours and cruelties imposed by the Spaniards, not one hundred and fifty are now to be found"! It was here that Benzoni first became acquainted with tobacco and cigars, of which he gives the following minute description, which is valuable as being probably the very first ever given, his travels ranging between 1541 and 1555.—

"In this island, as also in other provinces of these new countries, there are some bushes, not very large, like reeds, that produce a leaf in shape like that of the walnut, though rather larger, which (where it is used) is held in great esteem by the natives, and very much prized by the slaves, whom the Spaniards have brought from Ethiopia. When these leaves are in season, they pick them, tie them up in bundles, and suspend them near their fireplace till they are very dry; and when they wish to use them, they take a leaf of their grain (maize) and putting one of the others into it, they roll them round tight together; then they set fire to one end, and putting the other end into the mouth, they draw their breath up through it, wherefore the smoke goes into the mouth, the throat, the head, and they retain it as long as they can, for they find a pleasure in it, and so much do they fill themselves with this cruel smoke, that they lose their reason. And there are some who take so much of it, that they fall down as if they were dead, and remain the greater part of the day or night stupefied. Some men are found who are content with imbibing only enough of this smoke to make them giddy, and no more. See what a pestiferous and wicked poison from the devil this must be. It has happened to me several times that, going through the provinces of Guatemala and Nicaragua, I have entered the house of an Indian who had taken this herb, which in the Mexican language is called tobacco, and immediately perceiving the sharp fetid smell of this truly diabolical and stinking smoke, I was obliged to go away in haste, and seek some other place."

He subsequently gives an equally minute description of cocoa, and the mode of preparing it; but this generally favourite drink finds no favour in his eyes, for although not "pestiferous" like tobacco, he declares it to be "more suited for pigs than for men." The various South American fruits are mentioned with approval, especially the pine, which he asserts is "one of the most relishing fruits in the world."

At the time of Benzoni's visit to Hispaniola the importation of negroes had already begun; and already many had revolted, and flying to the interior, had become very formidable to the Spaniards. Indeed, the blacks had become so fierce and numerous—amounting, it was said, to above seven thousand in 1545,—that all hope of subduing them seems to have been

given up, and "many Spaniards prophesy for certain that the island in a short time will fall entirely into the hands of the blacks." A true prophecy this,—although its fulfilment was longer deferred than Benzoni expected, as the empire of Hayti with its million of subjects now proves. It had been well for the Indians if they had carried on as persistent a warfare against their cruel invaders; but Benzoni, like Las Casas, exhibits them as a remarkably spiritless, though mostly an amiable, race. He also points out their singular ignorance of the principles of barter:—

"Their principal products are salt, fish, and pepper; and they carry these inland, where there is a deficiency, bartering them for other things. In more prosperous times they held fine large markets of grain, fruits, cotton, feathers, ornaments, gold, and various sorts of pearls, slaves, and other goods. Each man took only what he wanted, without other conditions, or showing any avarice whatever, saying, Do you take this, and give me that. But amongst the articles they most esteem are catables; although now the greater part of those tribes have learnt from us to hold temporal goods in very great veneration. Still there are some individuals who do not esteem them, acting as they used to do at first; and it has happened to me to go to the house of an Indian, and on asking whether he had a fowl to sell, he answered yes, and what would I give him in exchange for it? On my showing him a real, he took it out of my hands, saying to me, What are you going to do with the fowl? to which I answered, that I was going to eat it; the Indian then looking me in the face, put the real between his teeth and said, 'Oh, Christian, if you wish me to give you something to eat, give me in exchange something that I can eat; but what you offer me is worth nothing at all, so take back thy real, and I will eat my fowl.' Then I went to the house of another man, who gave me a fowl."

Their carelessness as to gold really contrasts favourably with the insane thirst for it displayed by the Spaniards; nor can we feel much surprise at the "very rich prince" who declared that "a basin of salt was to him more precious than his mountains of emeralds and gold." The following story shows in what unlikely places avarice prompted the Spaniards to seek for gold:—

"Thirty-five miles from Leone there is a mountain with a very large mouth, whence there often issues so much flame and fire, that it is seen at the distance of upwards of a hundred miles. Some people thinking that there was molten gold within, a Dominican friar determined to make the experiment: he therefore had a chain made with an iron bucket, and together with four other Spaniards went to the spot; having thrown it in, the bucket with part of the chain was consumed by the fire. The monk was very angry, and returned to Leone complaining greatly of the smith, saying that he had made the chain much lighter than he had ordered it. He therefore made another much thicker; but returning to the mountain and throwing it in, the same result ensued, and at the same instant a flame rushing out had nearly killed the monk and his companions, whereupon they all ran off so frightened that they never repeated the enterprise."

With instructors like this friar, and with such examples of Christianity as Cortez and Pizarro and their followers could show, it is not surprising that the Indians had little inclination to become Christians.—

"It has happened to me to reprove Indians sometimes, who were gaming and swearing; they have answered me—'we learned it from you.' These were people brought up in the houses of Spaniards who did nothing but game and swear, and other such like things; and these are some of the miracles that the Spaniards have performed in the Indies. Then there are other Indians, who if asked whether they are Christians, answer Yes, that the bishop has made the sign of the cross on their face, and given them his benediction; and that they

have made a church and put the image of the holy Mary into it, and have bought the bell. I once asked an Indian whether he was a Christian, and he said, 'how could I be otherwise since I have served the bishop these twelve years, and take care of his mule.' Others say that the priest has thrown water on their heads four or five times. When these people see a priest or a monk approaching, they immediately go forward to meet him and say, 'Father, throw some water on our heads, for we would be Christians, although we have been baptized before.' And when one begins, the whole population follows, without knowing what they are doing."

Benzoni, therefore, indignantly contradicts the boasts of the Spaniards that they had converted the natives; for "I feel that there is great difference between the name of Christian and the being one in reality." In the course of his voyages Benzoni visited Panama and Nicaragua; and returning to Panama, sailed to Peru:—

"I will relate how and in what manner the navigation from *Panamà* to that kingdom is effected. Ships generally leave in the month of January and up to the end of April, which last is the best of all the year, it being the summer, when the winds generally blow from the north-east and east; and those ships that sail at any other season undergo severe trials. When loaded they leave *Panamà* and go to *Tuboga*, or some other island near it, to fill up their water. Those islands are called the *Pearls*, because the Spaniards have found quantities there. They then navigate to the westward a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles, adopting that route on account of the strong current constantly running to the eastward, after which they cross over to *Perù*. When I sailed from *Panamà* to go to that country it was the month of June, and being therefore winter the greater part of the passengers fell ill, because in the ships that ply in that sea there is no accommodation under shelter, as there is on board those that navigate in the Northern Sea; so that one is obliged to remain always exposed to the rain. In this way we reached *Gorgona*, and when the master of the vessel found himself on that island he exclaimed: 'This is the devil's land,' which was because it is thought the very worst navigation that can be made in those parts to fetch that island. Some have asserted that it always rains there, but they are wrong; although it is true that during eight months out of the twelve it rains so desperately, with thunder and lightning, that it seems as if the elements were fighting against each other. When we arrived in that island the spring had begun, it being the end of May; for when the winter sets in at *Panamà*, summer commences in this other country. Along the sea-shore of this part of the mainland the inhabitants have a great deal of gold. They build their houses on the tops of trees."

The Editor remarks upon this, that strange as the account is, it is perfectly correct,—he having, in 1807, experienced the same "capricious weather, off *Gorgona*, towards the end of August." Benzoni resided a considerable time in Peru, and visited the principal parts. He tells us he passed *Chimborazo*; and he appears to have partially ascended it, as he says "when I was once on the summit, I remained there, looking at that strange and wonderful country, many things appearing dubious as in a vision." He gives a graphic account of the conquest of Peru by Pizarro, and with praiseworthy indignation details his atrocious cruelties. The following note, by the Editor, points out the singular retribution of heaven upon these ferocious conquerors of the New World:—

"It is remarkable how few of the eminent men among those discoverers and conquerors of the New World died in peace: and it is also a singular trait in their characters that, during their desolating career, they were equally reckless of life and fearful of a future state of being. In confirmation of their untoward ends it may be stated, that Columbus died broken-hearted—Roldan and Bobadilla

were drowned—Ovando was harshly superseded—Las Casas sought refuge in a cowl—Ojeda died in extreme poverty—Enciso was deposed by his own men—Nicuesa perished miserably by the cruelty of his party—Vasco Nuñez was disgracefully beheaded—Narvaez was imprisoned in a tropical dungeon, and afterwards died of hardship—Cortez was dishonoured—Alvarado was destroyed in an ambush—Almagro was garroted—Pizarro was murdered—and his four brothers cut off: and there was no end of the assassinations and executions of the secondary chiefs, among the energetic and enduring adventurers. (*Trans.*)"

At length having obtained "some thousands of ducats, and quite tired of remaining in these countries," Benzoni determined to return; but on his arrival at Nicaragua a long and grievous sickness detained him; and when at length he embarked for Europe, a terrible storm arose, in which thirteen vessels out of eighteen were wrecked. Happily for the narrator he was preserved, and eventually, on the 13th of September, 1556, he landed on the coast of Spain; and "two months after reached Genoa, where I rejoiced exceedingly." We thank the Editor and translator of this short "history of the New World" for introducing to the English reader a work which affords so many traits of the conquerors of Spanish America, which we should in vain seek for in their own historians, and which affords such graphic pictures of the New World three hundred years ago.

*Elegant Life at Paris*—[*La Vie, &c.*] By Le Baron de Mortemart-Boisse, Comte de Marle, &c. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

THIS manual of elegant life in Paris, by M. le Baron de Mortemart-Boisse, "Chamberlain to his Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, Commander and Knight of many orders, French and foreign," is written in a humour of dowerism, reminding us of a certain authoress of fashionable novels published many years ago, to whose declining years spirit and entertainment were given by her innocent little delusions. "People are so ill natured" (she would say):—"they tell me I can never hear the truth because I am so pretty." Another of the sweet-tempered lady's comforts was the thought that she could have said "cutting things," and did not—a third, that her life had been exclusively devoted to elegance. All human creatures, says popular belief, are made in pairs. If so, M. le Baron de Mortemart-Boisse must be the other to that deceased gentlewoman of quality. His book is innocent, incorrect, tepid, and civil. As to the innate want of refinement which must pervade all productions of its class, there is no need to be serious in discussing it on the present occasion. Some persons, to the end of time, will fancy that elegance is to be mixed like a salad, or beaten like an omelette, or simmered like that *pot au feu*, which no English cook can manage by receipt.—For their satisfaction, we will hastily examine one or two of the prescriptions put forth by the Chamberlain of Tuscany's Grand-Duke,—the work having, of course, been written to satisfy the wishes of an anxious parent, proprietor of a son to train,—not from any dream of publishers' or bankers' cheques.—Chapter I., on "Politeness," is general rather than precise,—the precept amounting to little more than this:—"Be polite to everyone, and don't 'thou' (*tutoyer*) your intimates,"—the example quoted being M. de Coislin, belonging to the days of that complete old gentleman, Louis-Quatorze,—telling how M. de Coislin twice put out his thumb, as a misfortune preferable to the impropriety of failing in ceremony, when a guest was departing.—"Elocution" has a chapter to itself, the distinctions of which

would have delighted Dorat, and will be regarded as little short of revelations by those Transatlantic refiners of talk, at whose hyperdelicacy the Marryats and Trollopes have laughed.—Next comes a treatise on "The Elegant Man" of modern times; and here we must pause to protest, since the example despatched on by our Chamberlain is one better known to London than to Paris—the late Count D'Orsay, who is converted into a model of spun-sugar, for young persons aspiring at elegance to imitate. How would that real gentleman and man of fashion have shouted with laughter had he been shown such a full-length of himself as the solemn Jemmy-Jessamy picture here put forward by M. le Baron de Mortemart-Boisse! It was Count D'Orsay's want of elegance,—his heartiness, his simple vivacity, his boyish high spirits, his cordiality, not calculated, but impulsive,—which gave such a charm to his wit, such a fascination to his manners. His shake of the hand was a thing to frighten Elegance into fits. When there was no other way of placing his repartee, and he felt that come it must, he was capable of interrupting the most elegant of interlocutors *fortissimo*, rather than be too late or withhold the knock-down saying.—Bright he was,—handsome, kindly, universal in his pursuits:—a thorough gentleman in all essential courtesies to men and graceful deference to women,—encouraging to the young, reverential to the old,—but not elegant. Madame Tussaud has spared him; why should not our Chamberlain have made his book saleable without introducing so characterless a caricature as we have here? There is a manual of the gloves to be worn by a complete gentleman, the variety and rotation of which are said to have been established as a fashion in England by Count D'Orsay, amounting to six pairs a day, price 50 francs, only equalling in absurdity stories circulated and believed in the lifetime of the brilliant Frenchman.

May we not hint (as explicitly as elegance permits) that there may be Munchausen blood in the veins of M. le Baron de Mortemart-Boisse; since we find him quietly giving, in another page, such a court picture of English society as the following? He tells it on the authority of a lady with asterisks (one of many whom he is fond of quoting).—

I recollect [says he] what Lady S\*\*\*\* L\*\*\*\* told me the other day, at Florence, respecting precedences, which, in England, have more importance than anywhere else. Two young and charming Misses were together entering the Royal presence, when suddenly one of them tugged at the other's train, and said, "What are you about, Miss Lennox? I am a Malcolm, and have a right to go first."

What is more suspicious is that, in a later chapter, we find those capital blunders about English names, titles, and antecedents, which, however proper to a *Polonius* or to the editor of a French fairy mythology, are dull when found flowing from the pen of a Chamberlain addressing a Vicomtesse de Toustain for the good of her nephew. Enumerating our married actresses and their ancestors, we encounter such curious novelties as "Nell Swyn," "Miss Burton, Countess of Csörven," "Mistress Belchir," "Miss Monaudote." "Elegance" should, we imagine, instruct his pupil that to spell names correctly is one small point of good manners. The learned Bishop of Llandaff thought so, and was irate when a *p extra* was intruded into his "Coplestone." Our arbiter's elegance, after all, is but electro-plated, not true metal.

Almost enough time has been wasted on a *Palais-Royal* butterfly. His chapter on Etiquette matches, in common sense, with its predecessors.—That on Dinners, and how to

manage the hat and the gloves at them, is so complicated and awful in its directions and warnings that we think it best to leave it to be overhauled by the young lady whose book, the other day, sighed for the adoption by women of all manly privileges, such as swinging the arms and the like. Our Chamberlain will assure Miss Parkes that gymnastics and gentility are incompatible, and that *Damon* is not more licensed to poke, to cross his legs, or to slap his friend on the back than *Delia*.

This chapter is followed, we know not exactly why, by a legend of the Black Forest—also a delicious French version of Dr. Johnson's penance in the "Wallstall" market-place, no less intelligibly pertinent—"How to gamble" as a gentleman should, or rather how to seem to gamble without really playing, is text for another sermon, the doctrine of which is too Jesuitical to be more than hinted at. Subsequently are discussed the subjects which Elegance may talk about—how it may dance, "how drink tea," how be elegantly festive at weddings and how courteously afflicted at funerals.—To conclude, the one thing in this foolish book worth quoting is the *mot* of Mlle. Contat, the genteel, concerning the scrapes, and trials, and theatrical chances of Beaumarchais, in whose "Barbier," it may be recollected, she played the heroine's part. "He will be hung," said the actress, "but the cord will break." The above may be new to our readers; at all events, it is as neat as if Sophie Arnould had said it.

*Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things I have seen; in a Series of Familiar Letters to a Friend, Historical, Biographical, Anecdotal, and Descriptive.* By S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. (New York, Miller & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

SIXTY-FOUR years to an American are something like one hundred and sixty years to any memorialist belonging to the old country, so far as the amount of changes with which man's memory can be stored is represented. Mr. Goodrich, at all events, has seen far more than he knows how to describe. It is curious to find a man so pleasant in his style as our author was when writing as "Peter Parley" for children, so prosy, and diffuse, and sapless as he is when dealing with the varied topics which fill these two heavy volumes. Yet, they contain instructive matter, and, if abridged and re-written, they might be transformed into a welcome addition to the library of American biography.

Mr. Goodrich was born in the western part of Connecticut State, at Ridgefield. His father was clergyman there, with a small stipend and a family of eight children,—all of whom, says our Mr. Goodrich, "attained respectable positions in life." But life fifty years ago was primitive,—manners were simple,—and self-sacrifice was not then thought a calamity. Let us string together a few traits, showing how people lived in those homely days:—

"Money was scarce, wages being about fifty cents a day, though these were generally paid in meat, vegetables, and other articles of use—seldom in money. There was not a factory of any kind in the place. There was a butcher, but he only went from house to house to slaughter the cattle and swine of his neighbours. There was a tanner, but he only dressed other people's skins: there was a clothier, but he generally fulled and dressed other people's cloth. \* \* \* Even dyeing blue a portion of the wool, so as to make linsey-wolsey for short gowns, aprons, and blue-mixed stockings—vital necessities in those days—was a domestic operation. During the autumn, a dye-tub in the chimney corner—thus placed so as to be cherished by the genial heat—was as familiar in all thrifty houses,

as the Bible or the back-log. It was covered with a board, and formed a cosy seat in the wide-mouthed fire-place, especially of a chill evening. \* \* \* Our bread was of rye, tinged with Indian meal.

Wheat bread was reserved for the sacrament and company. \* \* \* All the vegetables came from our garden and farm. The fuel was supplied by our own woods—sweet-scented hickory, snapping chestnut, odoriferous oak, and reeking, fizzling ash. \* \* \* Sugar was partially supplied by our maple-trees. These were tapped in March, the sap being collected, and boiled down in the woods. This was wholly a domestic operation, and one in which all the children rejoiced. \* \* \* Rum was largely consumed, but our distilleries had scarcely begun. A half-pint of it was given as a matter of course to every day-labourer, more particularly in the summer season. In all families, rich or poor, it was offered to male visitors as an essential point of hospitality, or even good manners. Women—I beg pardon—ladies, took their schnapps, then named 'Hopkins' Elixir,' which was the most delicious and seductive means of getting tipsy that has been invented. Crying babies were silenced with hot toddy, then esteemed an infallible remedy for wind on the stomach. Every man imbibed his morning dram, and this was esteemed temperance. There is a story of a preacher about those days, who thus lectured his parish: 'I say nothing, my beloved brethren, against taking a little bitters before breakfast, and after breakfast, especially if you are used to it. What I contend against is this dramming, dramming, dramming, at all hours of the day.' \* \* \* We raised our own flax, rotted it, hackled it, dressed it, and spun it. The little wheel, turned by the foot, had its place, and was as familiar as if it had been a member of the family. \* \* \* The wool was also spun in the family, partly by my sisters, and partly by Molly Gregory, daughter of our neighbour, the town carpenter. I remember her well as she sang and spun aloft in the attic. In those days, church singing was one of the fine arts—the only one, indeed, which flourished in Ridgefield, except the music of the drum and fife. The choir was divided into four parts, ranged on three sides of the meeting-house gallery. \* \* \* Twice a year, that is, in the spring and autumn, the tailor came to the house and fabricated the semi-annual stock of clothes for the male members—this being called 'whipping the cat.' Mantuamakers and milliners came in their turn, to fit out the female members of the family. There was a similar process as to boots and shoes."

Here are a few more details, which bring again before us persons, and the scenes, already introduced to us by Greenwood and Flint:—

"At the period of my earliest recollections, men of all classes were dressed in long, broad-tailed coats, with huge pockets, long waistcoats, and breeches. Hats had low crowns, with broad brims—some so wide as to be supported at the sides with cords. The stockings of the parson, and a few others, were of silk in summer and worsted in winter; those of the people were generally of wool, and blue and grey mixed. Women dressed in wide bonnets—sometimes of straw and sometimes of silk: the gowns were of silk, muslin, gingham, &c.—generally close and short-waisted, the breast and shoulders being covered by a full muslin kerchief. Girls ornamented themselves with a large white Vandyke. \* \* \* Tavern haunting—especially in winter, when there was little to do—was common, even with respectable farmers. Marriages were celebrated in the evening, at the house of the bride, with a general gathering of the neighbourhood, and usually wound off by dancing. Everybody went, as to a public exhibition, without invitation. Funerals generally drew large processions, which proceeded to the grave. Here the minister always made an address, suited to the occasion. If there was anything remarkable in the history of the deceased, it was turned to religious account in the next Sunday's sermon. Singing meetings, to practise church music, were a great resource for the young, in winter. \* \* \* Balls at the taverns were frequented by the young; the children of deacons and ministers attended, though the parents did not. The winter brought sleighing, skating, and the usual round of indoor sports."

We are amused, a page or two later, to find Mr. Goodrich putting in a good word for the practice of "whittling,"—which, with some writers on America, has shared the wrath bestowed on the sitter's legs resting on the mantel-shelf—on the spitter's evolutions, whether there be carpet or no carpet. Mr. Goodrich defends the knife, the shingle, and the chips, as so many first steps and implements in mechanical ingenuity.—

"Steam navigation [says he], the electric telegraph, the steam-reaper, &c. &c., are American inventions: hence it is that, whether it be at the World's Fair in London or Paris, we gain a greater proportion of prizes for useful inventions than other people. That is what comes of whittling!"

Society was civiler in those days than it has since become.—

"Before I proceed, let me note, in passing, a point of manners then universal, but which has now nearly faded away. When travellers met with people on the highway, both saluted one another with a certain dignified and formal courtesy. All children were regularly taught at school to 'make their manners' to strangers; the boys to bow and the girls to curtsy. It was something different from the frank, familiar 'How are you, stranger?' of the Far West; something different from the 'Bon jour, serviteur,' of the Alps. \* \* \* For children to salute travellers was, in my early days, as well a duty as a decency. A child who did not 'make his manners' to a stranger on the high-road was deemed a low fellow. \* \* \* Jefferson was, or affected to be, very simple in his taste, dress, and manners. He wore pantaloons, instead of breeches, and adopted leather shoe-strings in place of buckles. These and other similar things were praised by his admirers as signs of his democracy: a certain coarseness of manners, supposed to be encouraged by the leaders, passed to the led. Rudeness and irreverence were at length deemed democratic, if not democracy. An anecdote, which is strictly historical, will illustrate this. About this time, there was in the eastern part of Connecticut a clergyman by the name of Cleveland, who was noted for his wit. One summer day, as he was riding along, he came to a brook. Here he paused to let his horse drink. Just then, a stranger rode into the stream from the opposite direction, and his horse began to drink also. The animals approached, as is their wont under such circumstances, and thus brought the two men face to face. 'How are you, priest?' said the stranger.—'How are you, democrat?' said the parson.—'How do you know I am a democrat?' said one.—'How do you know I am a priest?' said the other.—'I know you to be a priest by your dress,' said the stranger.—'I know you to be a democrat by your address,' said the parson."

The above scraps, collected from the pages of prosy writing, over which they are thinly sprinkled, will afford no bad idea of the matter of a large portion of the first volume. How its writer's education, commenced at a dame-school, which was kept by one Delight Benedict, was continued and carried out,—by what steps he rose into compilation, editorship, authorship, competence, and an European reputation (of its kind),—we do not profess to follow, since the chapters might be shorn of pages, and the pages be shorn of paragraphs, and the paragraphs of words, ere the story could be reduced into such form and compass as would make sketch or extract easy. Some of the passages which will be found most amusing on this side of the Atlantic are "pencilings," by Mr. Goodrich, of the literary celebrities of England and Scotland, taken about the year 1823, telling how "Peter Parley" surprised a person no less awful than the Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the floor, in high romps with Mrs. Russell's boys!—how the American was taken out a-riding, and "did not get the trot of Jeffrey's mare out of 'his' bones for a fortnight,"—and how he found Blackwood, "a plain, short, stocky person, with a large head, bald and flat on the top, who spoke broad Scotch, or rather

sang it":—also, how he dined with Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law and daughter. From the record of this dinner-party, a passage or two may be extracted.—

"Mrs. Lockhart was now apparently about two-and-twenty years old—small in person, and girl-like in manner. Her hair was light-brown, cut short, and curled in her neck and around her face. Her cheeks were blooming, and her countenance full of cheerfulness. \* \* Mrs. Lockhart spoke with great interest of Mr. Irving, who had visited the family at Abbotsford. She said that he slept in a room which looked out on the Tweed. In the morning as he came down to breakfast, he was very pale, and being asked the reason, confessed that he had not been able to sleep. The sight of the Tweed from his window, and the consciousness of being at Abbotsford, so filled his imagination—so excited his feelings, as to deprive him of slumber. She also spoke of Prof. Ticknor—laying the accent on the last syllable—as having been at Abbotsford, and leaving behind him the most agreeable impressions. Our lively hostess was requested to give us some music, and instantly complied—the harp being her instrument. She sang Scotch airs, and played several pibrochs—all with taste and feeling. Her range of tunes seemed inexhaustible. Her father sat by, and entered heartily into the performances. He beat time vigorously with his lame leg, and frequently helped out a chorus, the heartiness of his tones making up for some delinquencies in tune and time. Often he made remarks upon the songs, and told anecdotes respecting them. When a certain pibroch had been played, he said it reminded him of the first time he ever saw Miss Edgeworth. There had come to Abbotsford, a wild Gaelic peasant from the neighbourhood of Staffa, and it was proposed to him to sing a pibroch, common in that region. 'He had consented, but required the whole party present, to sit in a circle on the floor, while he should sing the song, and perform a certain pantomimic accompaniment, in the centre. All was accordingly arranged in the great hall, and the performer had just begun his wild chant, when he walked a small but stately lady, and announced herself as Miss Edgeworth! \* \* 'The most remarkable thing about the American Indians,' said Blackwood, 'is their being able to follow in the trail of their enemies, by their footprints left in the leaves, upon the grass, and even upon the moss of the rocks. The accounts given of this seem hardly credible.'—'I can readily believe it, however,' said Sir Walter. 'You must remember that this is a part of their education. I have learned at Abbotsford to discriminate between the hoof-marks of all our neighbours' horses, and I taught the same thing to Mrs. Lockhart. It is, after all, not so difficult as you might think. Every horse's foot has some peculiarity—either of size, shoeing, or manner of striking the earth. I was once walking with Southey—a mile or more from home—across the fields. At last we came to a bridle-path, leading towards Abbotsford, and here I noticed fresh hoof-prints. Of this I said nothing; but pausing and looking up with an inspired expression, I said to Southey—"I have a gift of second sight: we shall have a stranger to dinner!"—"And what may be his name?" was the reply.—"Scott," said I.—"Ah, it is some relation of yours," he said, "you have invited him, and you would pass off as an example of your Scottish gift of prophecy, a matter previously agreed upon!"—"Not at all," said I. "I assure you that till this moment I never thought of such a thing."

"When we got home, I was told that Mr. Scott, a farmer living some three or four miles distant, and a relative of mine, was waiting to see me. Southey looked astounded. The man remained to dinner, and he was asked if he had given any intimation of his coming. He replied in the negative: that indeed he had no idea of visiting Abbotsford when he left home. After enjoying Southey's wonder for some time, I told him that I saw the tracks of Mr. Scott's horse in the bridle-path, and inferring that he was going to Abbotsford, easily foresaw that we should have him to dinner." Mrs. Lockhart confirmed her father's statement, and told how, in walking over the country together, they

had often amused themselves in studying the hoof-prints along the roads. \* \* Charles Scott, Sir Walter's second son, a rosy-cheeked youth of about eighteen, was present. He had recently come from Wales, where he had been under the teaching of a Welch clergyman. This subject being mentioned, Blackwood asked Mr. Robinson—a very sober, clerical-looking gentleman—to give the company a sample of a Welch sermon. Two chairs were placed back to back: Blackwood sat in one—his bald, flat pate for a desk, and the performer mounted the other—taking one of Mrs. Lockhart's songs for his notes. It seems he was familiar with the Welch language, and an admirable mimic. His performance was exceedingly amusing. When he became animated, he slapped the music down on Blackwood's bald pate, and in capping his climaxes, gave it two or three smart thumps with his fist. Blackwood must have had a substantial skull, or he could not have borne it. At last, even he had enough of it, and when he perceived another climax was coming, he dodged, and the sermon was speedily brought to a close. Mr. Robinson was then called upon to imitate an Italian player on the bass-viol. He took a pair of tongs for his bow, and a shovel for the viol, and mounting a pair of spectacles on the tip-end of his nose, he began imitating the spluttering of the instrument by his voice. It was imitatively droll. Sir Walter was quite convulsed, and several of the ladies absolutely screamed. As to myself, I had the side-ache for four-and-twenty hours."

It may have been already remembered by our readers that Mr. Goodrich was Consul at Paris for some years. But it is singular that they should have left such feeble traces, or yielded so few traits, as this book reveals. He recounts, too, as diffusely as well can be, how, in his editorial capacity, he did his part in "bringing out" some of the most popular American authors:—among others, Brainard, who wrote his poem on 'The Fall of Niagara,' "yet had never been within less than five hundred miles of the cataract."—Mr. N. P. Willis, who was successful and spoiled from the very outset of his career,—and Mr. Hawthorne, whose up-hill fight towards the eminence on which he now stands is also commemorated. That this striking humourist and romancer was long in getting his public, none know better than those concerned in the *Athenæum*. But this journal was not inadvertent to the appearance of something new and real in the world of American imagination; since, so long ago as the year 1835, we made our readers acquainted with some of the papers by Mr. Hawthorne then anonymously scattered through the American periodicals, which, a few years later, were gathered and published as the 'Twice-told Tales.'

*Economy of the Labouring Classes.* By William Lucas Sargant. (Simpkin & Co.)

A French professor of metallurgy, M. Le Play, has published a folio volume on the condition and habits of the working classes throughout Europe. With the object of enlarging and verifying his views he travelled north, south, east, and west, and brought the observations of twenty years within the compass of his very elaborate and useful work. Mr. Sargant has followed in his steps, equipping himself, however, from other repertoires, and undertaking a series of studies in the writings of social economists and travellers. The result is a slight but extensive picture in outline, with an occasional filling-in of details, of the modes of life prevalent among the industrious orders in the several countries of the European world. The author commands a steady, clear, methodical style, and a practical perception of facts; he is diligent, and even laborious in his accumulation of illustrative sketches; he searches far and wide for contrasts and parallels, and supplies some really interesting elucidations. Few of us

know how the workman lives, whether he is a Sheffield cutler, a Schemnitz silver-caster, an Alpine charcoal-burner, a Swedish cobalt-miner, a Bulgarian forgerman, or a Bashkir shepherd. Mutual knowledge in some cases creates mutual sympathy, so that it may prove to have been a work of beneficence to assist in laying open to the light the ways of the poor. From Eden, Hutton, and others we may know much; but to nine-tenths of us the humbler classes, even of our own country, are as completely a race of strangers as the Solingen grinders, or the butter-eaters of Arabia. Who amongst us dives into Cornish pits or Portland quarries, into Sheffield workshops or peasant cottages in Hampshire? Some few with investigatory instincts; but the general public—the public who read—know little, may we not add, care little. Here, then, is a volume of goodly size, but not unreadable, which, being patiently studied, may open new communications between the separate orders of society: it, at least, deepens an insight into the life of the workman; and, although it is necessary to caution the reader's patience, the book, as we have already said, is interesting if it be regarded from a serious point of view. Perhaps Mr. Sargant is too ready with his diagrammatical divisions of the subject into "four modes of existence,"—the patriarchal, the slave or serf system, the communistic, and that which is expressed by the word "wages," the labourer working for a master, who pays him by time or by task. First, we see a shepherd in a tent or temporary hut, on the Asiatic slope of the Ural, a half-migratory patriarch, at the head of a full household of wives, children, and junior kinsmen. Secondly, as a very favourable example, we have the Bulgarian forgerman, happily described with his Mohammedan employer. He might free himself if he would, but the yoke is pleasant to his neck. Then, we notice the commune; and, lastly, the English workman. The pictures are those of contented, vigorous, well-provided families. But Mr. Sargant appropriately suggests some drawbacks to the optimist reports of M. Le Play, as, for instance, when he tells us of the conscious felicity accompanying Russian serfdom. Well fed, warmly housed, and smartly dressed the serf may be; moreover, it is true that they sing before their cottages or the mansions of their lords; but the cries are generally plaintive (no sign of sadness, perhaps), and it would not be difficult to find races supposed to be miserable, indulging after the hours of labour in displays of innocent vanity and levity. And yet, glancing broadly at the world, is there a miserable race upon its surface? Arthur Young told of the French peasant women, without shoes or stockings, harder worked than horses, and of men before as well as behind the plough; but these poor people, though their provisions were scanty and their habitations wretched, had their songs, and chaunted them in the fields. There is not a Fellah on the Nile bank, nor a rice-cultivator on the Ganges, without his musical recitative. If we wait until nations cease their melodies before we confess them to be in a state appealing for improvement, philanthropy may take a long slumber.

There were several girls, with beautiful heads of hair, on the estate of a Polish lady. She had gambled one night beyond her means, and cut off their exuberant tresses to sell them to itinerant buyers for the sake of paying her debt. Gossip might have called her an exemplary mistress, but she might as well have whipped her pretty serfs, for it would have been less degrading than to crop their heads, and subject them to the jeers of their acquaintance. The evil of serfdom is, that it forces man, woman,

and child to submit to the caprices, benevolent or cruel, irrational or atrocious, of an absolute master. Mr. Sargent quotes two anecdotes from a popular book,—one representing a Russian lady smiting her servant in the face with her fist, the other depicting an awkward serf put in the corner for spilling a dish of gravy. But, for either offence, a much more serious punishment might have been inflicted, had the moment been one of exasperation, instead of lenity. We know to what penalties even the children on the estates of certain Southern Russian landlords are subjected, and what use is made by grand ladies of the heavy white willow. Serfdom, however, has entered on a new phase of its history in Russia, where the working classes do not live in separate families, but combine, on the patriarch principle, several families of the same blood inhabiting one house and possessing property in common. When some of the villagers emigrate to a town in search of fortune, they work, eat, drink, and live together, throw their earnings into one fund, and divide the surplus at the end of the season.

From Russia Mr. Sargent turns to France, describing the old communes, the rag-pickers of Paris, and other forms of industrial life. Next he reverts to England, glancing at the biography of Hutton, the well-known author of 'The Court of Requests' and 'The History of Birmingham.' With these he compares the cobalt-miners of the North, the Swedish carpenter and labourer, the Viennese joiner, the cutlers of Solingen, in Rhenish Prussia; and with these again the Staffordshire forgers, whom he describes, not very fairly perhaps, as "coarse and illiterate, without any taste beyond a taste for bodily pleasure; high wages are to them perhaps a misfortune." A chapter is devoted to the food of the workman—grain, rice, vegetable, meat, fish—and some doubtful speculations on this subject are introduced.

"It seems a safe general rule, that under the régime of Patronage the working classes are well fed, and that as Individualism is substituted, food becomes more scanty. It does not appear that the slaves in the United States have generally any complaint to make of a want of abundant subsistence, except in a case here and there of a greedy ill-conditioned master. There is, I suppose, far more hunger felt in this free country than in Virginia and Carolina and their neighbours. The reason is obvious. It is not that masters are more competent to provide for their dependents than the dependents would be if they were free: but it is that slavery or serfdom generally prevails in countries that are thinly peopled. Of what advantage would a slave or a serf be in England, where every one can have as many labourers as he wants, and has to pay less for their services than it would cost him to maintain a slave? But if another fertile island ten times as large as this were raised close to us from the bottom of the sea, labourers would flock to this new land of promise, and there would be an outcry among employers for some arrangements equivalent to serfdom, that should give them the command of labourers. Concurrently with this newly demanded régime of patronage and dependence, there would be an abundant supply of food to the working classes."

The Russian serf, he argues, is, upon the whole, better fed than the English labourer, or even mechanic. In Germany his diet is inferior:

"Comparing France and England, the great difference is that the French like their food in a liquid state; we like ours in a solid state. This is not true only of the middle and upper classes: among the labourers also, soup is in France the principal mode of taking food. Our labourer eats his bread and cheese without further preparation; the French peasant makes his bread into a soup, adding what he can make it palatable; a little salt and butter, and some vegetables. The French, as is well known, are great consumers of bread.

We are all aware that in Paris, and on the principal roads, this is tolerably good, though its sourness is not pleasant to our palate. In the country it is not used by labourers, made of unmixed wheat: in Auvergne we find it of rye; in Armagnac of one-third wheat and two-thirds rye. In the latter case, this mixed bread forms the principal food. The state of the French labourer as to the quantity of food he enjoys seems far from satisfactory."

We now arrive at the summary in respect of food.

"On the whole, if we compare the condition of our working classes as to food, with that of other nations, we have no great reason for self-gratulation. It is probably much inferior to that of the negro slaves, and to that of the serfs of Russia and Hungary: it is certainly inferior to that of the free labourers of the United States. Taking all parts of the kingdom together, it is difficult to make a close comparison, since our mechanics are far better fed than our farm labourers: the English farm labourers are probably better fed than the Scotch farm labourers, and both of these are much better fed than the Irish peasants. Malthus contrasts the white wheaten bread of the South of England with the coarser food of Scotland. The number of wheat consumers in England has much increased since the beginning of the century, but the researches of organic chemistry appear to have shown that oatmeal, the common Scotch food, is far more nutritious than we had imagined. It will scarcely be disputed, however, that the English country labourer is better supplied with food than the Scotch."

The dissertation on clothing is interesting. Lady Eastlake points out that a peasant woman in her English Sunday clothes is only a coarse imitation or a plain likeness of a lady. Mr. Sargent adds, "I noticed a plain farmer as a fine specimen of humanity; with sunburnt cheeks, bright eyes, and white teeth, with cut-away green coat and broad-brimmed hat, he looked a model of manly beauty. The same day, I dined in his company, and to meet the gentlemen he had imitated their dress. In his swallow-tail coat and awkward black cravat he looked plain and uncouth." But we think that he wastes much ingenious argument against the advocates of such an impossibility as "a classified costume" for the various grades of the population in England. Equally difficult would it be to prescribe a special fashion for the dwellings of the poor. On the subject of furniture Mr. Sargent derives from M. Le Play some curious particulars respecting the fitting-up of a patriarch shepherd's cottage on the Ural,—a mat, a woollen carpet, a feather bed, three down cushions, a counterpane of quilted cotton, red and white cotton curtains, constituting the couch of the chief. For the children there were three little felts, three little cushions, and a cradle; there was a glazed wardrobe, with a table, two chairs, and two benches. The brass tea-urn *à la Russe* had cost twenty-three shillings and sixpence of English money. A brass kettle, a porcelain tea-pot, four porcelain tea-cups, a japanned iron tray, an iron candlestick, a lamp, a hatchet, and a lance of painted wood, made up the shepherd's possessions, which were computed to be worth a little less than 8*l.* sterling. Entering a peasant's cottage in Southern Russia, the inventory presented includes six holy images with niches to hold them, mats, sheepskins, cradles, a table, a bench, sundry boxes, a looking-glass, and a few other insignificant items. M. Le Play made other calculations. He valued the furniture of a London cutler whom he visited at 30*l.*, that of a Sheffield cutler at 14*l.*, that of a Sheffield box-maker at 35*l.*, that of a Derbyshire iron-founder at 24*l.* All these men earned good wages.

We might go through Mr. Sargent's work, gossiping with him on the habits and social progress of the workman; but we have said

enough to indicate his plan and purpose, as well as the method in which he has worked out the idea of his well-intentioned work.

*Francis Bacon, of Verulam. Realistic Philosophy and its Age.* By Kuno Fischer. Translated by John Oxenford. (Longman & Co.)

It is pleasant to see something undeniable on first opening a book; and we find at the beginning of the preface the assertion that few readers in England, however much they may venerate Bacon, would get for themselves out of his writings what Dr. Fischer has got for them. This is true in two senses. Very few would extract the matter which the author has extracted; and very few, the phrase being used merely as an augmentative of *none*, would have clothed the subject with the curious speculation which the German spins over every topic. But those who wish for something more precise about Bacon than usually appears in a readable form, and who are able to rein in their author a little when he prances, will have every reason to feel obliged to the German Doctor and his English translator.

This book takes Bacon from many points of view. Dr. Fischer is a Kantian, though not one of the most recent construction; we should doubt his having reduced, for his own private use, both *ego* and *non-ego* to two different forms either of Deity or of non-entity. Heaven forgive us if we are talking scandal of two great truths; but our consciences are eased by knowing that if we allowed the Post-Kantians to speak for themselves, our readers would never see any difference, except in length, between their mode of announcement and ours.

We have before us remarks on Bacon's character; Bacon in relation to past and future philosophy; history and Bacon; poetry and Bacon; Shakspeare and Bacon; Macaulay and Bacon; Kant and Bacon, &c. &c. Our cooks, says Darteneuf to Apicius in the dialogue, can give to all meats a rich flavour of bacon: so can Dr. Fischer.

The first chapter is the part of the performance which we like least. The view taken of Bacon's actions is by no means a mild one, and no extension of its conclusions is attempted; but there is a disposition to substitute explanation for judgment, which kept Dr. Watts's lines running through our heads all the time:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,  
For God hath made them so.

Bacon's conduct and his philosophy are paired for comparison with as much *sang-froid* as if they were two parts of one theory. Both are practical—*too practical*. Bacon was as practical in life as in thought. He was attached to Essex by motives of self-interest, and he always stooped when he saw that he might knock his head by keeping it upright. There is no *elastic* morality: and Bacon was the most elastic of philosophers. He loaded himself with debt by magnificent living, from which he could only relieve himself by unlawful gains. So that all his lapses are satisfactorily accounted for; which seems all that a philosopher has to do with the matter. And on this mode of treatment Dr. Fischer holds himself out as taking a middle course between Macaulay the assailant and Montague the advocate; of whom he expressly desires to make one a corrective of the other. He says he will neither attack nor defend, but only explain. But people are not judged by the comprehensibility of their actions, but by the morality. We can explain Palmer with perfect ease. He was a practical and very elastic man: he wanted money, and saw no way of getting enough of it, and soon enough, except by poisoning his friend. On this

very explanation Lord Campbell made the Attorney General and Serjeant Shee correctives of each other, and found a middle place for Mr. Palmer between earth and heaven. Explanation must be tantamount either to attack or defence. Dr. Fischer tells us, in many words, that he takes Bacon for a thoroughly unprincipled man: science, says he, was the only friend to whom Bacon was true. We are reminded of the Irishman who could get no money—not a farthing—from his priest, who offered nothing but his blessing. No, no, said the native, if it had been worth a farthing you would not have given it to me. According to Dr. Fischer, when we reverence Bacon as a high minister of truth, we are to remember that truth was the only friend he stuck by, and also the only friend he could get nothing for deserting.

The story of a great mind, a real lover of abstract good, reduced into the lowest deep of degradation in politics is not of so very easy a texture that it may be at once explained by making the moral man a counterpart of the philosophical. It was not very common to bribe judges then; and we may be sure that Bacon would have scorned a bribe if he had lived now. Character and circumstances must be examined together; and we do not think Dr. Fischer has sounded the depths of the two currents. Bacon's character—like Shakspeare's genius—is not likely to be fixed irrevocably in our generation. We shall have to discuss it again and again; and especially when the magnificent edition of his works, now in course of publication shall be completed.

Dr. Fischer is a keen applier of one or another theory throughout the book. We take as an example the chapter on Bacon and Shakspeare. Our author seems not to know that Shakspeare wrote the 'Novum Organum.' Stop, though!—which is it? That Bacon wrote 'Othello'? It is one or the other, we know, and no great matter which: the two mighty minds are brought into curious conjunction by this triumph of modern discovery. Rejecting, if ever he heard it, this theory of interferences, Dr. Fischer sees Bacon and Shakspeare in a point of union as members of a class distinct from that of their critic. They are two Romans; and the Doctor is a Greek. The English and French, we are told, have no sense for the historical peculiarity of antiquity, no sympathetic appreciation of the antique; nor had the Germans before Winckelmann. But they have it now: accordingly, Dr. Fischer, who, being a German, after Winckelmann, can see like a Greek, is able to announce that Bacon and Shakspeare were Romans. They could understand Caesar, but not Achilles. And to illustrate this reference is made, *inter alia*, to 'Troilus and Cressida': "those must be dazzled critics indeed who can persuade themselves that the heroes of the 'Iliad' are excelled by 'Troilus and Cressida.'" We should think so, simply because we should hold a man dazzled who should see in Shakspeare any intention to compete, or any point of comparison in his work. We should as soon think of comparing together the Virgin in the miracle-play and the Virgin in the Evangelist's narrative. Shakspeare used the Greek story just as he used his Italian novels: 'Troilus and Cressida' is not an historical play in the sense in which 'Julius Caesar' is one. Achilles is no more intended for a Greek as opposed to a Roman than Hamlet is intended for a Dane as opposed to an Englishman.

We will not take it on the word of any nation that it has a quality of the manifestations of which other nations cannot be made percipient. Those who have such a quality had better take care that the rest of the world

shall remain ignorant of its existence. Of second sight, common sense says, Either prove it or keep it to yourselves. The German has for many years past been a diligent student of Greek; and whatever he studies, he studies earnestly and fruitfully. Take from him some of that habit of making his inner soul conspire with the inner nature of the subject to produce some fearful inner theory, and you have such a cultivator as it would be difficult to beat in mental farming. Accordingly, at this moment he knows Greek probably better than anybody in the world. But as to any special sympathetic affinity between his nature and that of the Greek rather than the Roman, we do not believe in it. To us there seems a distinction between the ancient and modern mind, which far exceeds any distinction between one modern mind and another; so that it appears more reasonable to liken a German to a Frenchman than either to a Greek or to a Roman. The German has his Greek by studying Greek: Shakspeare and Bacon had their Latin form of thought by studying Latin and formations from Latin. In their boyhood Greek was a recent acquisition: the whole classical world had been Roman in all previous time. It is a strange instance of the manner in which German criticism refers everything to the inner man, that the cast of thought of the modern German as opposed to that of Bacon and Shakspeare, made a question of Greek versus Latin, is treated without a single allusion to the addiction of the modern German to Greek study, and the confinement of the older Englishmen to Latin models.

But it is by seeing how different people name the same things that we acquire a language fit to think in. Dr. Fischer's book will be very useful in this respect. Though too deep by half, it is clear and thoughtful, and gives us a specimen, and an easily read specimen, of modes of thought of which all should have some experience.

The statue of Bacon in philosophy is at present undergoing some change of pedestal; and it is difficult to say where discussion will fix him at last. The English Michael stood over the Greek dragon with his spear for many a day; but the dragon seems to be reviving. The modern reader of Aristotle finds, even in the physical writings, matter which induces him to regret that the great leader of the Middle Ages should so long have been confounded with followers who misunderstood their teacher. In the mean time we begin to ask whether we really can trace to the writings of Bacon that mighty influence which they are said to have exercised over the history of philosophy: is he a hero of history, or an English myth?

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Harry Hamilton; or, Adventures Afloat and Ashore.* By Capt. Stewart. (Hodgson.)—There is no minding the matter,—this is a dull book. It is a naval story, but nobody short of the Flying Dutchman, whose time is of no consequence, would be likely to get through it. The author has every other good quality. He seems an excellent man. He was "careful not to part with his Bible," "from a regard to the frequent injunctions of a beloved mother." His views are all proper and decent, and when he assures us that a good supply of water is a blessing at sea, we entirely agree with him. His only fault, as a writer, is, that it is almost impossible to read him from mere tedium. Let the public take the following bit of dialogue between Harry Hamilton and a young girl, and judge for itself.—"As we gained the beach on which the calm waters scarcely rippled, as the tide gently kissed the shore it had but yesterday lashed with unspeakable fury, Miss Balfour, after a long silence, which seemed imposed upon us both

by solemn thought, observed,—'See, the ocean is now serene as the sleep of innocence.'—'Yes,' said I, 'and but last night it was furious as the desperation of crime.'—'Such,' she continued, 'is human life—at one time all placid as yonder glassy sea, and we breathe nothing but the perfume of bright flowers; and, like bees, revel in the sweetness of a brilliant but evanescent summer, unconscious of the wintry blasts of adversity and grief, by which we are soon to be borne along the impetuous torrent of life.' As I gazed at her with half-incredulous wonder she went on—'Do you not understand me, or has not experience led you to the same conclusion?'—'To tell you the truth, Miss Balfour,' I replied, 'I have never given the matter a thought, for until last night's fatal catastrophe, which personally I can scarcely regret, as it has procured for me the pleasure of your society, I have never had a sorrow. All the trifling events that passed over my careless heart left it untouched by grief and indifferent still. Only yesterday, I may say, I felt the first pangs of sorrow hitherto foreign to my heart in parting from a beloved mother. But, surely, one surrounded as you are by all that can render life desirable, endowed with youth, beauty, and accomplishments—the very child of affluence and of ease, can never have felt what your words imply, save in sympathetic mourning over the woes of others.'—'Judge not by appearances,' returned my young companion, in whom I became momentarily more deeply interested; 'consider for a moment the tyrant in whose hands are the lives and property of millions. Can these satisfy the longings of his despotic soul if he crave the veriest trifle beyond his reach? Ahah, the despot of an outraged kingdom, could not rest while the vineyard of Naboth was refused to his grasping desire.'—The plain fact is, that Capt. Stewart has forgotten himself and punished an innocent public as they do naughty sailors at sea, by serving out "six-water grog."

*The Atlantic Telegraph, July, 1857.* (Jarrold & Sons.)—This pamphlet was published by the Directors of the Company before the failure of the first attempt to lay down the line. When the successful issue is attained, of which no man who knows either end of the line will allow himself to doubt for a moment, we shall give further notice of it, and of its continuation.

*Dogography: the Life and Adventures of the celebrated Dog Tiger.* By Francis Butler. (Trübner.)—An amusing bit of imaginary biography detailing the adventures of "the celebrated dog Tiger" with other dogs, and with rats, cats, and various friends, enemies, and masters. It may be amusing to children.

*Of the Light of Nature: a Discourse.* By Nathaniel Culverwel, M.A. Edited by John Brown, D.D., with a Critical Essay by John Cairns, M.A. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)—The Puritan Culverwel was a predecessor of Jeremy Taylor and the other well-known moralists belonging to the latter half of the seventeenth century. His learned treatise on the Light of Nature passed through three editions in ten years, and four in less than twenty, and then went suddenly out of sight. Baxter, Doddridge, Kippis, Edward Williams, Dugald Stewart, Mackintosh, and Hallam omit to mention it. So also do Fuller, Brooke, Calamy, Palmer, Bogue, and Bennet. "Dyer and Granger, and Noble and Brydges," says the editor, "have been examined in vain." The work is not one that we can treat of; but we are pleased by its re-appearance under an able supervision, and take this opportunity to recommend it to the notice of students of religious philosophy.

*History of Petersfield.* By the Rev. J. Williams, M.A. Curate. (Petersfield, Duplock.)—Sussex, which reaches within a rifle-shot of Petersfield, has three or four county histories, and the best Archaeological Society in England—though complaints have reached us that there has been more of feasting and jaunting than of business at its late meetings; while Hampshire, in which Petersfield is situate, the residence and resting-place of so many of our Saxon Kings, the old seat of power—a county full of historical associations—has neither one nor the other. Under such circumstances, we can only suppose that our worthy

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curate caught his inspiration from the neighbouring county. His history is the substance of a lecture delivered in the national school-room—is local in its character and interest as it ought to be—a good specimen of a useful class. We, however, have learnt from it a fact of some general interest. Gibbon, as our readers will remember, was born at Buriton, in the immediate neighbourhood of Petersfield, for which place his father was member in 1734; but we were not aware that the historian himself had ever been a candidate for a like honour. Gibbon makes no mention of or reference to the subject in his *Journal*, which is filled about that time with his militia marchings and countermarchings, and the biographers are equally silent. Yet there would seem to be no doubt of the fact, that he was a candidate in 1761, and Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe—the descendant, no doubt, of Gibbon's successful opponent—has favoured Mr. Williams with a copy of Gibbon's speech when he withdrew from the contest. Here it is:—"Gentlemen,—I appear here in a situation very different from my expectation. I hoped to have stood here the assessor of our common Independency. I can only lament, with you, a yoke it is impossible to shake off. The most considerable part of the still remaining Independent Freeholders of this Borough, addressed themselves, some time ago, to my father, as a Gentleman whose past conduct had deserved their esteem, and desired he would offer himself as a Candidate. They were justly provoked at so many Nominations, with the mockery of Elections where gentlemen were returned for the Borough, who hardly knew in what County it was situated. My Father accepted their offer with thanks; but soon afterwards (I fear out of an ill-grounded partiality) desired they would transfer the honour of their choice upon me. I had the satisfaction of receiving that mark of their approbation. From that time I had the greatest reason to hope for success. Without threats; without promises; by no methods I should blush to acknowledge in this place; I could without presumption promise myself the majority of the real Independent Freeholders; in opposition to that unknown Candidate, with whose name we are but just made acquainted. One man disappointed all these hopes; a man who, after every engagement which could bind a Gentleman or an honest man, infamously abandoned me. This treachery, and the consequences it hath had, leaves me nothing else to do, than to express my most grateful sense of my obligations to my friends—obligations unconnected with success; and which, were every nobler principle wanting, my pride would never suffer me to forget. Had I succeeded, I should have used my utmost endeavours to have acted up to the great trust reposed in me. I should have considered a seat in Parliament neither as a title of honour nor as an instrument of profit, but as a laborious and important duty; to which the greatest parts, joined to the severest application, are scarcely equal. I should have endeavoured to follow the path of moderation and impartiality: loyal to my King, without servility; zealous for my Country, without faction; attached to the general welfare of Great Britain, but not inattentive to the particular interests of the Borough I had the honour to represent. Excluded from this agreeable prospect, I must confine my ambition within the duties of a private life; and I hope my behaviour as a man, and a neighbouring gentleman, will never make my friends repent their having thought me worthy of a higher character."—Some years later, and through the interest of Mr. afterwards Lord Elliott, who had married his first cousin, Gibbon was enabled to write M.P. after his name; but as he himself has told us, "prudence condemned me to acquiesce in the humble station of a mute." We were not aware that Gibbon had ever addressed an audience either in or out of Parliament; and if so, we are indebted to Mr. Williams for something unique as well as interesting.

Two new works have lately been prepared by Mr. J. D. Morell, A.M., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools,—*A Grammar of the English Language, together with an Exposition of the Analysis of Sentences, and A Series of Graduated Exercises,*

adapted to the Grammar.—The first is intended to exhibit the facts and principles of the language in a logical form, but, at the same time, with such clearness and brevity as to be easy enough for young scholars. In the hands of an intelligent teacher, and accompanied by the Exercises, it may be the means of affording valuable instruction.—Prof. Greenwood, of Owens College, Manchester, has exemplified the crude-form system of teaching language in his *Elements of Greek Grammar, including Accidence, Irregular Verbs, and Principles of Derivation and Composition*. Sound as we fully believe the system of crude forms to be, we cannot but question the practical advantage of grammars founded upon it, as long as it is not carried out in dictionaries and lexicons also. Till this desideratum is supplied, we think such grammars as Kühner's—which give a very good notion of the principles of the system—preferable to a more complete development. Mr. Greenwood's has the recommendation of being compiled from excellent sources, under the guidance and with the assistance of Prof. Key—the great champion of the crude-form system in this country.—Prof. Malden.—Mrs. J. Digby Wingfield's *Condensed Roman History* is in the form of question and answer, though the questions are fewer and the answers longer than usual. The matter is tolerably good, but the printing and getting-up are bad.—Pupil-teachers and others engaged in large elementary schools may learn useful lessons from *The Principles and Practice of Early and Infant School Education*, by James Currie, A.M. At the same time, we think a good course of training under proper superintendence far more likely to render them qualified for their work.—An American publication, entitled *Common School Geography*, by D. M. Warren, differs from our geographies in containing not only all the maps required, but also a great abundance of illustrative cuts, some of which have a very remote bearing on the subject of geography. Neither the maps nor the cuts are in the highest style of execution. The letter-press is tolerable.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Aristotle's Ethics, Essays by Grant, 2 vols. Vol. 1, 8s. 6d. cl.  
 Basil's (John) Life, by Murray, 8s. 6d. cl.  
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 Winslow's No Condemnation in Christ Jesus, new edit. 8vo. 7s.  
 Wylie's Ruins of Bible Lands, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.

## THE CONWAY PAPERS.

In announcing last week the restoration of the Conway Papers to the State Paper Office by Mr. Croker, we described that restoration as the last act of Mr. Croker's life. By the obliging permission of the Master of the Rolls and of Sir George Grey, who agree with us in believing that Mr. Croker's own account of these manuscript treasures will be most acceptable to the public, we lay the following

very interesting correspondence with the Secretary of State before our readers:—

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Kensington Palace, August 1st.

Sir,—I beg leave to submit for your consideration, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, under which the State Paper Office is supposed to be more particularly placed, a question which seems to concern that office. During the earlier part of what I am about to submit to you, you will wonder what the Secretary of State can have to do in the affair, but you will, I trust, find in the sequel that my appeal to you is not superfluous. About a hundred years ago, in August, 1758, Mr. Horace Walpole found at Lord Hertford's seat in Warwickshire a large collection of old papers, which had belonged to two Lords Conway, Secretaries of State to James the First and Charles the First and Second. "I have just got," writes Mr. Walpole to his friend, Mr. Chute, 22nd of August, 1758, "the remains of vast quantities of letters and state papers of the Lords Conway, Secretaries of State. Forty times as many have been used for the oven and the house by sentence of a steward, during my Lord's minority. Most of what I have got are gnawed by rats, rotten, or not worth a straw, and yet I shall save some volumes of what is very curious and valuable, \* \* in short I shall be able to give the world some treasures from the press at Strawberry." He repeats this to several other correspondents, with stronger statements of the damaged condition of the papers, and more confident hopes of being able to make from them some curious and valuable publications. In this he was disappointed, for although it appears he examined and made some attempts at classifying a large portion of them, and that they contain a vast deal of very curious matter relative to Mary Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth, and to the Spanish and French matches proposed for Prince Charles, and even down to such details as a letter of very slender condolence from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador in Scotland, to "Lord Robert Dudley" (Lord Leicester) "on the cruel mischance late happened to my Lady, your late bedfellow" (Amy Robsart). Although, I say, he might have found ample materials, it does not appear he made any practical use of them, nor is it recollected what became of the papers in the interval between their being in Mr. Walpole's custody, and about (as I recollect) 1824, when the third Marquis of Hertford requested me to look through them with a view to such a selection and publication as Mr. Walpole had designed. I did so to the extent of personally, though very superficially, looking over a great number of them, of having several of the more curious, which were in antiquated writing, deciphered and transcribed by a gentleman skillful in such matters, and of selecting for Lord Hertford's inspection a considerable number of those which appeared to me in several ways remarkable. I need not state the innumerable causes that induced me first to postpone and eventually to give up the task of conducting any publication, nor the difficulties in finding any other editor; it is enough to say that Lord Hertford contented himself with selecting from the mass a considerable number of the most curious autographs, which he had bound in a handsome folio volume, now, I presume, in the possession of his son, the present Marquis. I do not suppose that any portion of the papers remained in Mr. Walpole's hands, though I did not afterwards happen to see some that he had mentioned. A few (as far as I know not above half-a-dozen) were subsequently, I believe, given to some friends who were curious about autographs, and certainly the state of confusion in which I first saw them looked as if they had passed through some very careless hands. As I had from the beginning contemplated the employment of copyists and transcribers, I had taken the precaution of having the great mass of them stamped with the words, "Conway Papers," which, as we shall see presently, was something of a misnomer. When I abandoned the intention of a publication, I naturally proposed to return the papers to Lord Hertford, but he did not care to have them; the selection he had made for his own volume of what

was most curious satisfied him. A great portion of the remainder were in a decayed or decaying state. He happened to have no place in which he could deposit them, either conveniently or to any purpose of utility or curiosity; and he said that it would be really a favour if I, who took an interest in such things, would relieve him of them, and accept them, to make whatever use of I might hereafter think desirable. I accepted the gift not without hopes that my retirement from public life might afford me leisure for making at least a partial publication; but I at the same time apprised Lord Hertford of my opinion that they should be ultimately placed in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, where all would be judiciously examined, and what was valuable carefully preserved. In this view his Lordship concurred. All this time the papers were looked upon as entirely private property, over which Lord Hertford at first, and I, by his gift, had an absolute power. And so matters remained until the death of the third Marquis, in 1842, when, as I had as yet taken no steps towards ulterior objects, I thought it right to offer to restore the papers to the present Lord, who, however, declined my proposition. The papers, therefore, remained in my possession, and I continued in the same doubt as to what destination it would be most for the interest of literature and history that I should give them. Meanwhile two amanuenses had been employed in making a considerable progress towards a classification, and even an Index or Explanatory Catalogue,—of which the result was the two volumes which accompany this letter, and which will explain to you as far as they go the curiosity and importance of the collection, the mode that I was proceeding to deal with it, and the care and intelligence of the gentlemen that I had employed upon them. I am tempted to offer you, as a specimen of the Catalogue, a passage which, opening at this moment, and quite at random, one of the volumes, I happen to light on:—"The Bishop of London writes (15 Oct., 1624) to recommend Mr. Davenport to Secretary Conway for a benefice, and to establish the claim of his *protégé* to favour, states that in his parish, St. Laurence, Old Jewry, he invariably used the 'surplis,' the cross in baptism, and administered the communion to none but kneeling. He declaims in strong terms against persons being called puritanical who for some singular gifts and graces in them through the acceptance they have with the people, are able to do the most good," &c. As the examination proceeded, my attention was drawn to a circumstance for which Mr. Walpole's reports had not prepared me, and which led to a new view of the whole case,—namely, the number and importance of the papers with which the Lords Conway could have no concern, but had evidently belonged to the earlier days of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whose name Mr. Walpole had not mentioned, all his observations being directed to "Conway" documents. I could not but wonder how so many of Sir Nicholas's papers should have got into a Conway collection; but in thinking over the matter, it came to my recollection that I had formerly read something concerning the papers of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton in the will of Sir Henry Wotton in Isaac Walton's *Life of the latter*,—on turning to which I was agreeably surprised to find the following clause of the will:—"Item, I leave to His said Majesty all the papers and negotiations of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knight, during his famous employment under Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, and in France, which contain divers secrets of State that perchance His Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper Office after they have been perused and sorted by Mr. Windebauck, with whom I have heretofore, as I remember, conferred about them; they were committed to my disposal by Sir Arthur Throckmorton, his son, to whose worthy memory I cannot better discharge my faith than by assigning them to the highest place of trust." After this curious and fortunate recovery of these long-forgotten circumstances, it cannot be reasonably doubted that the Throckmorton portion of these papers are those for the preservation of which Sir Henry Wotton had shown so much anxiety, and which probably passed into the hands of the second Secretary Conway, as representative of the King,

and became in the lapse of time forgotten and confounded with the Conway Papers properly so called. This of course has totally altered the case, and seems to relieve me from any right over or responsibility for what may be distinctively called the "Throckmorton" papers, and to leave me no other duty in the matter than to bring the circumstances to your knowledge, and to solicit your directions, or, if necessary, Her Majesty's gracious commands as to the disposal of the papers. They clearly belong to the Queen, and were destined by the express bequest of Sir Henry Wotton for the State Paper Office. It appears to me also that on the same principle, and by a parity of reasoning, such of the Conway Papers as relate to matters of State should be deposited in the same office; and if you, Sir, should be of the same opinion, I shall be prepared to follow your instructions for the transfer of the State Papers to that department. But in the Conway Collection there are a great number of papers merely private and on a variety of subjects of different classes and degrees of interest, and there are a considerable number which appear to have been very imperfectly, if at all, examined; I therefore think, as I originally did, that the whole may be best disposed of by being deposited among the MSS. in the British Museum, where they will be more accessible to the class of persons likely to take any interest in them, than they would be in the State Paper Office, where they would be, in truth, altogether out of place; and having had, in the first instance, Lord Hertford's concurrence in my view as to that destination, I now propose to carry it into effect. My very precarious state of health, which may, I hope, excuse any incoherence or obscurity in what I have been dictating from a bed of pain totally precludes my taking any share in the selection and division of the papers; but if my proposition be accepted, I would venture to suggest that some one familiar with such subjects should be selected from either the State Paper Office or the Museum, to whom I might hand over all the papers, and who would make a proper distribution of them between the two depositories.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. W. CROKER.

The Right Hon. J. W. Croker, &c.

Whitehall, August 7.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and of the two volumes which accompanied it, containing an Index of the curious and valuable papers described in your letter. I have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the interesting information which you have given me with regard to these papers, and for the proposal you have made as to the disposal of them. Her Majesty's Government will gratefully accept your offer of placing that portion of them which may be considered as valuable State Papers in the State Paper Office; and I have no doubt that the Trustees of the British Museum will gladly receive such of them as are merely private, though relating to subjects of interest, with a view to their being deposited among the manuscripts in the Museum. In accordance with what I understand to be your wish, I will either direct that some competent person from the State Paper Office shall wait upon you to receive these papers, and examine them with a view to the distribution of them between the two depositories, or, if you should prefer to transmit the entire collection to this Office, I will take charge of them, in order that they may be examined and disposed of in the manner which you have suggested.—I am, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c.

St. Alban's Bank, Hampton, August 9.

Sir,—I am very much gratified by the approbation which Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to signify to me of my proposal concerning the Conway Papers. I have been experimentally removed hitherto by the advice of my physicians; and I have not any clear recollection of what the bulk of the papers may be. I shall, however, have them looked at to-morrow or next day, and shall acquaint you—perhaps in a postscript to this letter—with the size of the box or case which may

be necessary for their removal; and, when it is provided, it may be sent to Kensington Palace, where Mrs. Croker's servants will have directions to deliver the papers to the person who may be sent to receive them. There is a further observation, which I think it right to make for the use of those who may have to arrange the papers. I have mentioned, in my former letter, that several of probably the most curious of the papers have been formerly disposed of as *curiosities*. But of any that have been so removed since I have known the papers, I hope, and, indeed, am perfectly certain, that I had copies made to replace them; so that, for literary or historical purposes, nothing is lost.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

—P.S. A box, or case, of 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, will contain the mass of Conway Papers, or, of course, more than one box of the same contents.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

St. Alban's Bank, Hampton, August 9.

Sir,—With reference to my other letter of this date, I beg leave to add a further stipulation, of which you will no doubt see the propriety, which is, that if, on examination of the Conway Papers, anything like title-deeds or other documents connected with the *property* should have found their way into the collection, they should be carefully put aside and returned to Lord Hertford, whom I have apprised of this stipulation.

(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

—P.S. I am glad to be able to announce to you Lord Hertford's perfect approval of the measures I have taken.

These last two letters, as the reader may remember, are dated only the day before Mr. Croker died; and the whole correspondence, written from a deathbed, shows, not merely the high sense of public duty—combined with watchful care over individual rights—but also the perfect grasp of intellect and marvellous clearness of recollection which the writer bore until the last hours of his busy life.

#### THE LATEST INDIAN MISSION.

OUR readers may perhaps remember the Messrs. Schlagintweit. These German gentlemen were sent out to India three years ago, at the instance of Chevalier Bunsen, on a mission which, as no Englishman could understand any reason for it, was mysteriously—and, we have no doubt, very erroneously referred to an occult influence. These gentlemen went out armed with extraordinary powers, and rewarded with extraordinary pay, by the East India Company. Well, the Messrs. Schlagintweit have come back, and have told the world their secret. They have been, it seems, on a voyage of discovery; and if we comprehend their Report, they claim to have found a range of mountains in Upper India called the Himalaya, and to have crossed the country between Bombay and Madras. Their travels in well-worn roads are styled "a careful exploration of Asia"; and we are further told that the highest of all the summits known throughout the world appears by their measurements to be the Gahoorishanks! The Prussian gentlemen, we find, have opened up Thibet, and are about to make India known to Europe. We in England fancied that we knew a little about India, and that we had done something towards laying open its physical and geographical features to our scientific brethren in Europe and America. But we were labouring, it would now appear, under strange illusions. Doubtless the two Gerards, Vigne, Moorcroft, Thomson, the two Cunninghams, Hooker, and the two Strachey—*all the men that we fancy opened up Thibet*—were all myths! Doubtless, too, that impression that we had of a gold medal having been lately given to Col. Waugh (who, if he be a live personage and not a dream, is our accomplished Surveyor-General) by the Royal Geographical Society, for the discovery of the altitude of the great mountain, is also an illusion! In plain words, the mission of these three German gentlemen—from the mode of their appointment to the pretence of scientific result—is a gross

insult to the labours, merits and memories of the scientific men of India, living and dead. They travelled with *cartes blanches* on all the Treasuries in India; were provided with munificent outfits, personal and scientific, besides double salaries, from the King of Prussia and East India Company. They enjoyed every advantage that the most lavish and wealthy and powerful patronage could shower on them, at a time when most meritorious officers, who had spent many years and their private means in the pursuit of science, were denied by the East India Company the smallest encouragement or countenance. They were appointed over the heads of excellent officers who had proved themselves admirably qualified for the service, but to whom the appointments were not even offered. Report says, that this Expedition has already cost 10,000*l.*; and that the Prussian travellers have applied to the East India Company for allowances on a similar scale to aid them in publishing their results. They have already sent their collections to Berlin instead of to the British ports, and have announced that they intend to send them to England to be named, in charge of a German botanist, who is to be paid (by the East India Company it is supposed) for the purpose. What the Messrs. Schlaginweit have gathered in the way of botanical results we shall have an opportunity of reporting hereafter. In the mean time we have no hesitation in saying that the facts claimed as discoveries by them were all known to English scientific men before the German travellers set foot in India. The Mission was a job at first; a concession to the wishes of an august personage at Berlin: and it has terminated in pretensions which are ridiculous and disgraceful. Our scientific corps in India consists of men unequalled in their own studies and their own work. They had experience, aye, merit, real knowledge, for any operation that might be desired at their hands. Their Trigonometrical Survey is one of the noblest scientific labours of our generation. Where, then, the policy of engaging foreigners to do what they could have done so well? Is this the way in which Leadenhall Street hopes to gain affection for the service? Is this the way to impress the native mind with the superiority of English intellect and with the justice of English rule? Leadenhall Street is now reaping the bitter fruit of its past neglect. Amiable concession to the wishes of illustrious persons—cruel neglect of unfriended genius—have marked it too long. We are not enemies of Leadenhall Street—we have no wish to exclude foreigners, as such, from our military or scientific service—but we cannot admit that English merit and English service ought to be forgotten, at the instance of any personage however illustrious. In days like these Englishmen should hold together. Let us have the best service of every kind—but do not let us go further and fare worse when the thing wanted lies at our own door. We have had too much of secrecy in such things. Here, however, the recent service has come to light and all men may measure its value. Let our countrymen take heart. The civil servants of the East India Company, labouring at their work seven thousand miles from London, may be deprived by occult influences of some of those lucrative and honourable employments for which their services and their attainments pre-eminently qualify them; but they may rest assured that a watchful press and a generous public will not suffer them to be defrauded of their well-won reputation at home.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Royal Society is contemplating a Catalogue of all the papers on mathematics and physics which are scattered through the Transactions of scientific Societies and the periodical journals. Such a thing is wanted more than the bulk of our readers can easily conceive. It is past the power of any man to know what has been written in his own subject. To wade through the volumes is impossible: to look through their contents, though difficult and repulsive, is still practicable, if those contents can be tabulated in one volume. The whole subject of indexing is in a most unsatisfactory state. The piles of literature accumulate, and the means of

knowing what they contain become relatively worse and worse every year. No publisher can safely undertake works of reference, even if the manuscript were presented gratis: and the work is of the kind which is not done for love by one man of research out of five hundred. The time of those who wish to be accurate is wasted, and there is no one who ventures to exhaust a subject as he thinks, but finds something material which it vexes him to have omitted before the sheets have been bound together. What will this end in? Either an almost total abandonment of complete works on any subject, or an *Index Society*. But no such society will ever exist until there is such a feeling on the subject that the affluent part of the community are prepared to support it with adequate liberality. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of men in the country, each of whom would take one volume per annum on a subject he thoroughly knows, and furnish a minute index of its contents gratis, if there existed a central body on whom he could rely for the proper junction of all the contributions, supported by the thousands whose great work of reference, the banker's book, shows columns of very different amounts. The time will come when the importance of this subject begins to be estimated. In the mean time, the Royal Society will be encouraged, we hope, to face a scientific evil which is severely felt. A Committee has reported on the basis of taking for granted that a quarter of a million of titles of papers should be counted on, from all kinds of serial works.

Mr. S. H. Bradbury, whose poem we lately noticed, is said to have received from Lord Palmerston a pension of 50*l.* a year. Lord Palmerston's administration of the Literary Civil List has at least the merit of eccentricity.

A sad sequel to the loss of poor Eliot Warburton in the burning wreck of the Amazon, is the death of his brother Major Warburton during the week by his own hand. Major Warburton shared in the literary tastes of his brother, and even wrote with skill and grace: as witness his 'Hochelaga.' He was member for Harwich at the time of his death.

Mr. Samuel John Highley, the well-remembered medical publisher, once of Fleet Street, must be added to the losses of the year. Mr. Highley was in his sixty-fifth year, and died of softening of the brain.

The approach of Christmas shows itself on our Library Table in every fantasy of gold and colour,—covering every sort of poetry and illustration by binding worthy of the literary and pictorial artist. Book-binding for the annuals is indeed become a branch of Art, having its own mysteries and merits, not the old edging and tooling merely, the solid old garniture of choice books,—but more poetic claims in the arrangements of forms and colours, the disposition of the inscriptions, and wreaths, and paraphernalia. We have now on our table *The Home Affections* portrayed by the poets, selected and edited by Charles Mackay (Routledge & Co.),—*Poems of William Bryant* (Low & Co.), with seventy-one engravings by the Brothers Dalziel from drawings chiefly made by Mr. B. Foster, Mr. Harrison Weir, Mr. Tenniel, and Mr. William Harvey,—*The Poetical Works of E. A. Poe* (Low & Co.), illustrated by the same artists, and also by Mr. Cropsey, an American painter, of whom our readers have lately heard,—*The Prince of Peace, or Lays of Bethlehem*, selected from the British Poets (Seeley & Co.), illustrated for the most part by Messrs. Humphreys, Le Jeune, L. Stocks, and B. Foster,—and *Picture Fables*, drawn by Otto Speckter, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel, with rhymes translated from the German of F. Hey by Henry W. Dulcken (Routledge & Co.). Taking these backwards, we may soon dispose of the little merit that gilds the *Picture Fables* and the *Prince of Peace*,—the first of which is a mere child's book of art, proper in the "Kinder Garten," where we believe it may be popular, but innocent to us of those profound meanings, "objective and subjective," which German intellect finds in its barren outlines and barren verse,—and the second a good selection of religious verse from poets of the highest rank, very poorly illustrated. There is some imagination in the *Streak of Light* by Mr. Birket Foster,—but the rest of the pictures are naught—

the worn-out and washed-out illustrations of a thousand sunrises, Rachels, and Jerusalems. Poe's strange and morbid verse, so full of picture, mystery, and suggestion, is a mine, tempting the artistic illustrator; and most of the gentlemen engaged in illustrating this volume show that they love their work. We particularly like the drawings of Mr. Cropsey, as being more fresh, and broad, and weird, than those of his English rivals. His Coliseum is the Coliseum, as it stands in the darkness of a Roman evening,—not as it appears in the light of any imaginable book of choice engravings. His Ulalume, again, has the terrible blackness and mystery of an American forest in the depths of an October night, as well as the passionate and solemn gloom of the poetic fancy it is meant to put visibly before the eye. Contrast this scene with the one immediately succeeding, an illustration of the same poem by Mr. Pickersgill, a picture not without prettiness of fancy and sombre accessories; and the force and terror of Mr. Cropsey's pencil become conspicuous. His 'City in the Sea' is also a vivid representation of a scene of wreck and desolation. Mr. B. Foster is, as usual, graceful and fanciful, warm in tone and joyous and free in outline. His landscapes, both in this volume, and in those dedicated to the illustration of 'The Home Affections' and of Bryant, are delightful as Poussin's or Claude's; and we should like nothing better than to wander about in them, "with one fair spirit" for our minister, for all the days of our life. Mr. Dalziel's German-like simplicities and earnestness are also worthy of praise. Mr. Mackay has done his work in an able and conscientious manner,—and it is not his fault perhaps that his poetical selections are rather melancholy fare for a Christmas party. Indeed, 'The Home Affections' and the two volumes of American poetry should find many admirers in the time of Christmas remembrances.

The Messrs. Gambart, in conjunction with the Messrs. Colnaghi, have issued the first part of a Gallery of Contemporary Celebrities—containing portraits of Generals Havelock and Williams, Col. Lake, Lient, Teesdale, and Messrs. Elmore and Macleise. The artist employed on these works is M. Baugnet—a Belgian portrait sketcher, with a fine eye and a firm hand. All the portraits are from actual sittings—except in the case of General Havelock—who has been drawn after a miniature. The likenesses are really remarkable.

We may mention in this place that Messrs. Maull & Polyblank continue to issue their Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities—the latest numbers containing Cardinal Wiseman and Lord Brougham, with short memoirs by Mr. Walford.

A Correspondent writes:—"I have recently had occasion to consult the collection of Coleoptera at the British Museum, and am sorry to find it very imperfect and the specimens often bad and defective. 'Oh but,' say my more experienced friends, 'you should see the collection they have got down stairs!' meaning in some hallowed spot where the public are not admitted. Setting aside all question as to the fairness of these privy collections, and the public use of the gentlemen who superintend them,—I may ask, as the insects are caught, corked, and classified, why cannot a full collection of known British Coleoptera be exhibited to me and to others to whom they belong?—I am, &c., CARABUS."

A periodical should state in what town it is published. This rule is not observed in a little sheet of which No. 5 is before us. It is published at 3, Cross Street, which we conjecture to be a street either in Lancashire or Cheshire, because the paper is the *Institutional Gazette* of the Mechanics' Institutes in those counties. We notice in it the account of some examinations, among which is one upon decimal coinage, for some money prizes given by William Brown, M.P. For these prizes there were thirty candidates of whom seven obtained first-class certificates, four second-class, one third-class, and three honourable mention. Not that these examinations appear to be lavish of honours, for of twenty candidates in British History, only one obtained a certificate, and that of the second-class. The examiner remarks that great attention has been paid by the working classes to the probable introduction of a decimal system, and states that

most of the answers were of rare excellence. We hope Mr. Brown, whose head, heart and purse have been aiding in this movement, will live to see the English items of accounts in his books as easily managed as the American ones. It ought to strike the public forcibly that the parliamentary head of the decimal coinage movement is a merchant of vast dealings, who has been watching decimals by the side of pounds, shillings, and pence all his life.

Mr. Stocqueler asks a place for the following explanations and remarks:—

"Palace Chambers, St. James's, October 26.  
"A journalist myself, I have too jealous a regard for the vocation of the critic to appeal to the *Athenæum* against its decrees; but, as I have likewise some respect for my own reputation as an author, I must crave leave to defend myself against some of the imputations laid at my door in your last issue. I admit the justice of the charge of haste in composition and a very close compression of historical facts; and I think you have fairly made out the case of contradiction and inconsistency in respect to the 'commercial element' in the East India Directors. But I deny that I am so ignorant of the languages of India and of my own mother-tongue as you would make me appear. Your illustrations are printer's errors. 'Chor minar' is a typographical blunder, — an *o* for an *a*. '*Affaire*' stood in the MS. '*Officers*.' It would have been utter nonsense to have written '*affairs*.' '*Bhearer*,' which the *Athenæum* (itself liable to typographical error) prints Bhearer, is my way of spelling *Beri*. I prefer the old orthography to that which has come very partially into use among Orientalists. You would equally object to *Meerut* and *Cutch*, which Capt. Eastwick and other scholars write *Mirat* and *Kach*, — but I know that ordinary readers would better understand what places were meant by the old-fashioned orthography. In respect to the Civil Service, I was certainly under the impression that Haileybury College was to supply candidates until January next; — and, with reference to the position assigned to *Cochin* among the Native States, I have only to say that no intention existed of observing a geographical order in their enumeration. Other places were equally jotted down at random.  
"Yours, &c., J. H. STOCQUELER."

Our London luck, in the cheapness, expedition, and noble appearance of all buildings undertaken by Government, seems destined to receive every conceivable illustration in the New Houses of Parliament. All the small journals have been ringing for the last half-year or more with the 'Song of the Bell' — cast for the clock-tower, with its gilt top so charmingly adapted to the clear Westminster air. The bell has been christened, and, while waiting for Sir Charles, or Sir Charles for the bell and Mr. Dent's clock, has been tolled in an illegitimate way once a week, in order that 'Big Ben's' toll might keep Impatience quiet. The other day, on being hammered as usual, the bell refused to answer its natural. It was examined on the spot, and proves to be so hopelessly cracked that a new bell must be cast. With whom is the cost of this failure to rest? — with the bell-founders or with the Board of Works? We have plenty of money to waste in England just now; but it would be interesting to know who is to be indulged with the amusement on the present occasion.

The new suspension bridge over the water in St. James's Park was thrown open on Sunday last. A more strange and hideous specimen of construction could hardly be devised. What is the benefit of Schools of Art being established, when Government itself sanctions so much ugliness, neglecting a marked opportunity of combining graceful forms with strictly utilitarian purposes? Public convenience gains by this direct road from Queen Square, Westminster, to Marlborough House Court-yard; but its taste might have been gratified also.

The free-and-easy morality which presides over quotations from reviews for advertising purposes, is a subject to which we have often had to draw attention. Another example occurs in the following note:—

"London, Oct. 28.

"Three years ago the following notice in the

literary columns of a weekly newspaper was awarded to a batch of our publications.—

"We hardly know how to speak in terms of sufficient admiration and approbation of these beautiful books, so well adapted for the youth of both sexes, and for which the publishers have become so honourably known, and established so wide and enviable a reputation."

We have repeatedly quoted this criticism along with others, and were, therefore, much annoyed to find in the advertising pages of the *Athenæum* of last Saturday, that Messrs. Routledge & Co. had applied it to the advertisement of a book which was never published by us. It is true that some works which we originally issued were advertised in the same page, but for none of these was the criticism given; moreover, supposing that it had referred to any of them, the notice being especially a personal one, we conceive it to be the reverse of honourable for any firm to quote it, and thus apply to themselves expressions of praise awarded to another.  
We are, &c., ADDEY & Co."

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE REBELLION IN INDIA, one of the GRANDEST SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS ever shown. These Views, pronounced by the *Times* and nearly all the Daily and Weekly Journals as "EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL, and EFFECTIVE," are exhibited every morning at 4.15, and every evening at 8.20, with a highly instructive and amusing Lecture 'On the INDIAN MUTINY,' by J. MALCOLM, Esq.

## SCIENTIFIC

### SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—July 10.—Rev. R. Main, V.P., in the chair.—A. Cayley, Esq., Rev. W. H. Drew and J. J. Sylvester, Esq. were elected Fellows.—'Note on the Eclipses of Agathocles, Larissa, and Thales,' by the Astronomer Royal.—The Astronomer Royal has been enabled, by the kindness of Prof. Hansen, to make an important addition to his investigations on the eclipses of Agathocles, Larissa, and Thales. Prof. Hansen having computed, from the same tables which were adopted as fundamental in the preceding inquiry, the path of the shadow in the eclipse at Stiklaskad, the Astronomer Royal has combined it with the eclipse at Larissa, and finds from this combination that Prof. Hansen's co-efficient of secular acceleration must be increased by a quantity differing little from 0".775. The argument of latitude must also be increased by 45" nearly multiplied into the number of centuries anterior to 1800. The four eclipses are thus brought into perfect harmony. Prof. Hansen's co-efficient of tropical secular acceleration is 13".301, including 1".121 due to the secular acceleration of precession of the equinoxes. By the increase above mentioned, the co-efficient of tropical secular acceleration is raised to 14".056, and that of sidereal secular acceleration to 12".935.—'Observations in the Saturnian System,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'New Double Stars discovered by Mr. Alvan Clark, Boston, U.S.; with appended Remarks,' by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.—'Results of the Observations of Small Planets made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the Month of June, 1857,' communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'On the Application of the Formule for Precession in the case of Stars near to the Pole; with a Correction of a trifling Error in the Table given by Mr. Bailly in the Preface of the B.A. Catalogue,' by R. C. Carrington, Esq.—'Results of the Measures of  $\gamma$  Virginis for the Epoch 1857, as Determined by Rear-Admiral Smyth, at the Hartwell Observatory, with a Double-wire Micrometer, under a power of 340.'—'Observations of Comet III. 1857,' by Dr. Donati.—'Elements of Comet III. 1857,' by M. Pape.—'New Planet discovered by M. Goldschmidt.' On the 28th of June, M. Goldschmidt discovered a new planet at Paris. This forms the forty-fifth of the group of minor planets.—'New Planet discovered by Mr. Pogson.' On the 16th of August, the forty-sixth of the minor planets was discovered by Mr. Pogson at the Radcliffe Observatory.—'New Planet discovered by M. Luther.' Another planet, numbering the forty-seventh of the group between *Mars* and *Jupiter*, was discovered by M. Luther at the Observatory of Bilk on the 15th of September.—'Two New Comets.' On the evening of the 28-9th of July a new comet (Comet IV. 1857) was discovered by M. Dien, at the Imperial Observatory,

Paris. The same comet was also discovered independently, by Prof. Habicht, at Gotha, on the evening of the 30th of July. The latter remarks that at the time of its discovery the diameter of the comet was about 3', but it appeared of a loose, uniform structure, and very faint.—'Elements of Comet IV. 1857,' by Dr. Bruhns.—'Note on the Star recently Discovered in the Trapezium of the Nebula of Orion,' by M. Abbadie.—'On the Variability of 30 *Herculis*,' by Josh. Baxendell.—'Discovery of two New Planets,' by M. Goldschmidt. (Extract of a letter to Mr. Hind.) "I have the pleasure to announce to you the discovery of two new planets (the forty-eighth and forty-ninth) which I made on the same evening, viz. the 19th of this month. Whilst I was engaged in observing the 48th, I neglected the investigations relative to a star which had vanished in the vicinity of  $\kappa$  *Aquarii*, but late in the evening my attention was directed to a star which turned out to be the planet. On the 20th and 21st I found that it had shifted its position, whereupon I took its place micrometrically, and have the honour to communicate to you the results.—

(48) Planet, Sept. 19, 10h, Graph. Posit. R.A. 22h. 27m. 11s., —5° 52'

		R.A.	
	h. m.	h. m. s.	
(48) Sept. 20	12 7	22 26 31	—5 57.5"
(48) Sept. 22	11 5	22 24 35.4	—6 7.8
(49) Sept. 21	9 57	22 28 25.8	—5 4
(49) Sept. 22	8 24	22 27 55	—5 8.5

I wanted time to calculate and add the precession of the star of comparison from 1857-0 to the epoch of the constants. The 48th resembles a star of the 11th magnitude: the 49th I found to change in brightness from 10 to 11-12 magnitude. I shall be glad if you will be so kind as to communicate this intelligence to the Royal Astronomical Society.—'Observations of Comet IV. 1857, made at the Royal Observatory, Padua,' by Dr. Virgilio Trettenaro.—'On a Method of finding the Distance of a Planet from the Earth,' by Prof. De Gasparis.—'Simple Method of finding the Focal Length of small Convex Lenses,' by the Rev. T. W. Webb.

HORTICULTURAL.—Oct. 13.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows, viz.:—Lord Oranmore, Lord Boston, W. Landon, Esq., J. Straith, Esq., J. Tomlin, Esq., R. Gunter, jun., Esq., Prof. Henfrey, S. Carter, Esq., Rev. E. Nicholl, Miss E. H. Turner, Mr. J. Mann, Mr. J. R. Challice, Mr. D. Cunningham, and Mr. R. Godfrey.—As it had been intimated that this meeting would be confined to the election of Fellows, little was exhibited beyond what came from the Society's Garden. J. Luscombe, Esq., of Lower Knowle, near Kingsbridge, however sent two specimens of *Arundinaria falcata*, a kind of bamboo, which lives out of doors in that part of Devonshire, attains a large size, and forms a strikingly graceful object. The specimens shown measured nearly twenty feet in height. Along with them were also furnished from the same favoured climate cut spikes of *Clerodendron fatidissimum*, which is found to flower profusely and to be hardy against a south wall; and some specimens of *Hydrangeas* with flowers of a most intense and beautiful blue. These had been obtained in the following manner:—It was stated that "in altering the grounds a few years ago, the approach was carried through a small wood of firs, in which among many other shrubs these *Hydrangeas* were planted, where, in the mould produced by the fir-leaves, flowers of deep blue were invariably borne, the parent plant being pink."—Mr. Howlett sent a model of his plan of shading and protecting hot-houses. He covers the outside of the roof with what may be called a Venetian blind, made of thin boards opening and shutting by means of a quadrant which can be set to any angle at which it may be thought proper to fix the louvres.—From the garden of the Society came branches loaded with fruit of the following *Crataegus*, which are at present extremely ornamental, and in this respect perhaps the best of their kinds, viz. *Aronia*, *Leanea*, *orientalis*, *macracantha*, *coccinea*, and *punctata brevispina*. Of these *Leanea* had fruit nearly as

\* The Decl. at 11m. 28s.

large and showy as that of a Siberian Crab; that of Aronia was pale yellow, and tolerably good to eat; orientalis and punctata had dull red port-wine coloured fruit; coccinea large and bright red, while that of macracantha was brilliant red with a beautifully smooth polished surface.—Of gourds there was an interesting collection, in which were two specimens of *Potiron jaune gros*, the largest of which measured 7 feet 4 inches round, and weighed 170lb.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 3.—H. S. Stainton, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited some insects from Scotland, amongst which was a fine species of *Xylophagus*, and an *Apterus ichneumon*, considered to be a parasite on *Ancho-menus Ericeti*.—Mr. Waring exhibited a specimen of *Hemiteles smaragdaria*, taken by Mr. Bouchard at Southend; also *Trochilium chrysidiforme*, *Piona palcedia*, *Piona margaritatis*, and *Melobis punctatus*, from Deal.—Mr. Stevens exhibited five specimens of *Trochilium chrysidiforme*, which he had lately taken at Folkestone.—Mr. Westwood exhibited a species of *Pangonia*, sent from Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, termed the elephant-fly in that country, and a great plague to man and beast in some parts of the island, drawing blood even through the skins of elephants and bullocks by means of its sharp rostrum.—Mr. Westwood also exhibited some singular Galls, found on an oak tree, near Bath, covered with a substance exactly resembling cotton; and a volume of beautiful drawings of Indian insects, chiefly Lepidoptera, made by Capt. Mortimer Slater, accompanied with notes on their habits.—Mr. Parcu exhibited some longicorn Coleoptera, from Celebes, and an aberrant species of Dorcadion, from Delagoa Bay.—Mr. Waterhouse read a synonymic list of the British species of Tachiporidae, and some additions to his recently published list of Aleocharidae.—Part V. of the current volume of the Society's Transactions was announced as published.

Sept. 7.—J. O. Westwood, Esq., in the chair.—W. S. Atkinson and R. Bakewell, Esqrs. were elected Members, and C. Drury, Esq. was proposed as a candidate for admission.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a fine specimen of *Dynastes Mars*, taken by Mr. H. W. Bates on the Upper Amazon, and lately arrived in this country. The only other known example of this gigantic beetle was found in the same country a few years ago, and figured in the Annals of the Entomological Society of France. He also exhibited some fine insects from Macassar, and other parts of Celebes, including the female of *Papilio diaphobus* (the *Papilio Alcazar* of Cramer), and a beautiful new species of *Papilio*, allied to *P. peranthus*, many fine Nymphalides, and numerous new species of Cetonie and Cicindele.—Mr. Bond exhibited an apparently new species of *Depressaria* from the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited *Cryptocephalus imperialis*, a species unrecorded as British, taken by Dr. Power on the Gog-Magog Hills.—Mr. Stevens mentioned the occurrence of a specimen of *Sphinx Nerii* a few days since near Brighton; and numerous instances of the occurrence of locusts in various parts of the country were mentioned by the Members present.—The Secretary read a communication from Mr. J. Stedman to Mr. Spence on weevils injurious to strawberry plants; and a paper, by Mr. H. W. Bates, on the habits and economy of Heliconide, Crycidiæ, and other groups of South American butterflies.

Oct. 5.—W. W. Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Stevens exhibited *Baris laticollis* and *Phleocophagus aerupicus*, bred from the roots of *Brassica oleracea*, at Deal, also the living larvae of *Deilephila Galii*, from the same place.—Mr. Newman exhibited a specimen of *Zuphium dens*, found in the Croydon Canal, at Forest Hill. This species, which is a native of Southern Europe, has not hitherto been detected in this country.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Acrolepia Betulella*, taken, at Castle Eden Dean, by Mr. Sang.—Mr. Turner exhibited *Phlogophora empyrea*, from the neighbourhood of Brighton.—Mr. Smith exhibited three species of ants new to this country, viz. *Formica brunnea*, from Deal; *Myrmica lippula*, from Plymouth; and *Myrmica nidula*, from the New

Forest and Weybridge.—Mr. Janson exhibited a fine series of *Drypta dentata*, taken near Alverstoke, Hants, by Dr. Power and himself. He also exhibited four females of a species of *Aphis*, taken in company, and apparently of the same generation. Two of these had since their capture produced broods of living Aphides; the others had deposited eggs. He remarked that it was generally believed that all the females of one generation perpetuated their kind in the same way, i.e., all were either oviparous or viviparous. The present example would, however, appear to be a deviation from this rule.—Mr. Westwood exhibited a species of *Forficula*, apparently *F. maritima*, new to this country, lately found, by Messrs. Bold and Wailes, on the coast of Northumberland, also the venomous fly of Central Africa, called "Tsetse" by the natives, and read extracts from the narratives of Dr. Livingstone, Major Vardon, &c., on the effects produced by it on cattle and other animals.—Mr. Bond exhibited fine varieties of *Assatura Iris* and *Argynnis Paphia*.—The Rev. H. Clarke exhibited a portion of the collection of Coleoptera lately made by him in Brazil.—Mr. Shepherd exhibited *Quedius dilatatus*, taken in the New Forest by Mr. Sealy, and *Quedius lateralis*, from the neighbourhood of Croydon.—Mr. Douglas read a note by Mr. W. G. Gibson, of Dumfries, 'On the Occurrence of various Insects during the Past Summer in Scotland, which are usually very rare in that part of the kingdom.—Mr. Stevens read a letter from Mr. A. R. Wallace, dated from Dobbo, Arru Islands, March 10, 1857, detailing the capture of many rare and beautiful insects, and of two species of birds of paradise. The writer added that he was the first Englishman who had ever shot or eaten one of these birds.—Mr. Moore read a monograph of the genus *Adolias*, in which fifty-two species were described.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOX. Entomological, 8.  
ROYAL INSTITUTION, 8.—General Monthly Meeting.  
TEES. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.—'On the Locality of the Pyramids of Giza, illustrated by the Panoramic View taken out of the great Prussian Work,' by Messrs. Sharpe and Bonomi.  
WED. Geological, 8.—'On the Correlation of the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Odenwald, Schwarzwald, and Central England,' by Mr. Hull.—'On the Extinct Volcanoes of Victoria, Australia,' by Mr. Smyth.  
THURS. Photographic, 8.  
LINNEAN, 8.—'On the Generation of Aphides,' by Prof. Huxley.—'On a Species of Phyllosoma,' by Mr. Couch.  
PHIL. Philosophical, 8.  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 4.

#### FINE ARTS

##### ACQUISITIONS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

VISITORS to the National Gallery—which reopened on Monday last—would be surprised at the descent of some of the pictures to the very threshold, as if to welcome them. Over the entrance door we find one of the Carracci Cartoons presented by Lord Ellesmere. The Baldassar Peruzzi occupies the old place of the framed list of students, behind the statue of Wilkie. Flanking the first ascent of the inner steps are the two quaint pictures of Saints by Taddeo Gaddi, presented by Mr. Coningham, and deserving grateful remembrance as the nation's first acquisition of works belonging to the really early period of Italian Art. On the side walls are clustered Lord Overstone's fresco painting by Giulio Romano, the second Carracci Cartoon, the two large Guido paintings, and others. In the darkest recess—but not too dark for so poor a work—is entombed Angelica Kaufmann's group of 'Religion and the Virtues.' The narrow passage leading into the larger rooms is crammed with the German paintings by the Masters of Werden and Liesborn; and it is only upon entering the first cell on the left that the cause of so much change and displacement becomes apparent.

The Government has made the acquisition of several new, large, and important pictures,—the greater part of them illustrating the advance of Italian Art during the close of the fifteenth century. Among these the most important is a large altarpiece, containing full-length figures, the size of life, by Antonio Pollajuolo. It represents the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, who is seen in the centre elevated on the trunk of a tree, and serving as the mark of

certain bowmen, two of whom, in the foreground, in the centre, stooping to charge their cross-bows, are wonderful specimens of academic drawing, foreshortening, and actual intensity of colour. The yellow ruin to the left, with the sculptured medallion and festooned frieze over the deep arch adorned with bas-relief as in the arch of Titus, betokens the influence of the vestiges at Rome upon the mind of the artist. Nothing can well exceed the energy and individual character of the archer in the right-hand corner, or the daring attitude of the assailant drawing his bow behind the martyr to the right. The general colour of the picture is a mellow brown; and, although certain restorations are known to have been performed on it in Italy, the condition altogether is excellent.

Interested as we are now beginning to be, as a nation, in the history of Art, it becomes still more important that we should collect in our National Gallery those works only which show the painter to the best of his ability, or possess some especial recommendation of authenticity, bearing reference also to some particular date. In all these respects the newly-acquired Pollajuolo is most satisfactory, and may rank in importance next to the Perugino from Milan, which elicited such universal approbation last year. The picture of St. Sebastian was painted for Antonio Pucci, and has never until now been out of the keeping of his descendants. The present Marchese Pucci surrendered it within the present year. It is cited by Vasari as his *chef-d'œuvre*, and was finished, according to the same authority, in the year 1475. It has also been especially noticed by Rio, in his delightful work on Christian Art. The technical mode of execution, although necessarily dry, on account of the Tempera process that was adopted, will go far to counterbalance the impression of harshness usually conveyed to the students of Art by the style of his engravings. The great St. Christopher, which he painted outside the Church of San Miniato, and no longer exists, may indeed have been well worth the study of the youthful Michael Angelo, according to the tradition which certain writers have handed down.

A circular picture by Sandro Botticelli, somewhat smaller than the one purchased last year, is far less satisfactory. It is a very poor work, and not in any way calculated to convey a fair impression of the abilities or technical qualities of the painter. Two winged angels are holding a golden, jewelled crown over the head of the Virgin Mary, who sits upon a stone parapet holding the divine Infant, represented under a very clumsy form, extending his right hand more in surprise than benediction, and with the left holding by the neck of the Virgin's dress. In this again Botticelli has anticipated an action of the Saviour seen in three of Raphael's Holy Families—namely, Lord Cowper's, at Panshanger, the Baldacchino at Florence, and the beautiful little Orleans picture, now belonging to M. Delessert, at Paris. We have already observed, that in his other round picture, he clearly foreshadowed the sentiment of the Madonna di San Sisto. The best part of the picture now new to us is the kneeling figure of the youthful St. John, in which the power and freshness of colour are quite remarkable. The roses and garden-flowers which spring up behind the figures are coarse, and not wrought with that amount of care which we might have expected at the painter's hands.

A large picture by Filippino Lippi, placed opposite the door, is the first example the public have had placed before them of an altarpiece with the predella complete. It represents the Madonna and Child seated in a landscape, adored on one side by St. Jerome, and on the other by St. Domenic, who kneels most reverently with his book and lilies. A bear looking down into the cell and startled at the sight of St. Jerome's lion forms a quaint, and perhaps significant, episode. The paintings on the predella consist of small half-length figures. In the centre, the body of the Saviour supported, on the edge of the sepulchre, by Joseph of Arimathea; St. Francis to the left, and the Magdalen, clothed entirely in red, and with her arms peculiarly folded, stands pensively to the right. The picture was purchased of the Rucellai family, at Florence, with whom it had

remained ever since the date of its execution, about 1490. As a specimen of the painter, mentioned also by Vasari, this work merits a cordial welcome.

Less satisfactory is the large altar-piece (adorned with a predella, and noted in the Catalogue as in its original frame) by Cosimo Roselli, containing in the centre, and framed off separately, St. Jerome, clad in white, kneeling before a crucifix. To the left of the centre stand two male saints, and on the opposite side two monastic females. Three angels hover over each group, and the donor, Rucellai, and his son, as much smaller figures, kneel and look up towards the central compartment. The predella is ornamented with four smaller scenes from the Lives of the Saints, depicted above, and whose names are given on a tablet beneath the St. Jerome as follows:—S. DAMASUS · S. EYSEBIUS · S. JERONIMUS · S. PAUL · S. EUSTOCH. V. B. The spirit with which the donor and his son are painted is far superior to the rest of the picture. The Rucellai arms are at each end of the predella. The drawing of the figures is very weak generally, the tone of colour a mellow subdued brown; but the central kneeling saint is absolutely wretched. St. Jerome in penitence was a favourite theme among the artists of this period, for the display it afforded of their anatomical and plastic attainments. The partridge-like bare breast of the Latin father affords a poor specimen of the knowledge acquired at the close of the fifteenth century.

The main attraction, however, will be the large picture of 'The Family of Darius,' by Paul Veronese. It is placed on the right side in the middle room, and measures 15 feet 6½ inches the longest way. Its height is 7 feet 8½ inches. The squareness of the shape, repeated again by the architecture which occupies a large portion of the background, gives it at first a somewhat formal appearance. The figures, large as life, are however admirably grouped so as to form a striking contrast with the rectilinear peculiarities just remarked upon. The scale of colour is rich; the action of the figures bold; the aerial perspective admirably preserved, and altogether we may say that we have at last a superb specimen of the master, and that now Paul Veronese is sufficiently well represented in our National Gallery; but there is none of that depth which we remember in most of the grandest works of the painter. All the figures here seem very much on the same plane. The gorgeous and false costumes are abundantly characteristic of the master. The effect of the picture would be greatly improved if hung upon the wall at a considerably greater height. Were the frame to touch the cornice of the room it would not be in the least too high. The scene of the composition takes place on a terrace, and the left represents the top of a flight of steps, none of which are visible from the intended position of the spectator's eye. This being neglected in the hanging, a great deal of effect even in the principal figures has been lost, and several of the proportions now appear actually false. They would otherwise be easily reconciled, and, in fact, accounted for. Nothing, however, can justify the huge dimensions of the figures on the balustrade when compared with the horses below, or the immense size of a horse's head on the extreme right, big enough in all conscience for the great Horse of Troy itself. This important Veronese was purchased during the present year of Count Pisani at Venice.

A beautiful little picture, a half-length figure of a girl in a rich dress with large gold chain and white gloves, contains all the characteristics of Lucas Cranach, and results from the recent sale at Alton Towers. A small portrait of a man in dark green head-dress and crimson robe, holding a roll of paper, is an interesting specimen of Van Eyck, bearing his name and the date 1432, together with the words *LEAL SOUVENIR*, on the slab of stone which he leans upon. Such are the new acquisitions to repay lovers of Art for the privation they have been suffering during the annual closing of the Gallery.

It is to be hoped that a more systematic arrangement of the pictures on the walls may soon be

attempted. Even now we cannot help feeling that a favourable opportunity of commencement has been lost. Sufficient pictures have by this time been accumulated so as, at least, to group all the early Italian pictures together. By this means the good that is already derived from the admirably arranged and learned Catalogue would be rendered efficient to a tenfold extent. The new edition of the Catalogue comprises, we are glad to observe, a full and minute account of every picture in the Gallery up to the present time, and does credit to the zeal and knowledge of the Secretary, Mr. Wornum.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—The 'Horse Fair,' by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, a picture of which the eye never wearies, so marvellously full is it of life, motion, form, and colour—the poetry of action in contrast with the poetry of conception—has been most lovingly and vigorously engraved by Thomas Landseer for the Messrs. Gambart & Co. The picture is a masterpiece, and the engraving is a masterpiece. Indeed, in this great work, one of the most arduous and brilliant of our day, Mr. Landseer has proved himself an artist of the highest class. No shuffling, no haste, no irreverence of eye or hand is anywhere visible on the finished picture; everywhere the masses of light and shade fall fairly,—suggesting the original study with a truth and readiness that seem like inspiration. Mr. Landseer, we believe, had at one time the daily assistance of the painter, who sketched and resketched the figures in detail for his guidance; these pencilings often dashing in effects not in the painted canvas; so that the engraving is in some respects a fresh version of the first idea, with variations and improvements. This work cannot fail to enlarge and deepen Mr. Landseer's reputation as an engraver of animals and figures.

Judging from the drawings that have been published for the new Covent Garden Theatre, there is some reason to fear that the beautiful friezes designed by Flaxman will not be seen with sufficient distinctness. In the recessed position assigned to them the effect will be impaired, and it would be a great pity if ultimately the polychromatic taste of picking out with blue and other colours should be resorted to.

The Academy of Fine Arts, at Milan, has offered a prize of 60,000 lire for the best model of a statue of Leonardo da Vinci, to be erected, through the munificence of the Emperor of Austria, at Milan. The prize will be paid in four equal rates: the first after the model has been approved of; the second after the completion of the architectonic part, and the preparation of the marble; the third after the completion, and the fourth after the erection of the monument. The sketch to which the prize will be awarded remains in the Academy; the others will be returned.

The statue of the Elector of Saxony, Johann Friederich der Gross-müthige, which is to be erected next year at Jena, in honour of the third centenary jubilee of that University, has been cast with perfect success at the iron-foundry of Lanchhammer.

The eighth marble group on the Schloss-Brücke, at Berlin, 'Nike carrying the dying Warrior up to Heaven,' by Herr Wredow, has recently been unveiled, and the plastic decoration of the bridge is thus complete.

A Correspondent writes from Naples:—"Not a very long interval of time has elapsed since I spoke of the discovery of remains of antiquity in the province of Molise, and of the mission of Cav. Genovese to examine and report thereon. The exact spot is Pietrabbonda, in the district of Isernia, and on the site of the ancient Aquilina. From the report of Genovese it appears that in the month of August the remains of an ancient amphitheatre were found, and near to it many objects of Art in bronze, such as arms, helmets, and all kinds of military accoutrements. It must be stated, too, that they are all of Samnitic workmanship. Another discovery, too, is that of a piece of a Cyclopean wall. His Majesty has ordered that the whole of the amphitheatre be excavated, and that

the walls of the ancient city be traced out. These excavations are now, in point of fact, being made, and very interesting results are expected. At the same time that I alluded to the probability of the previous discoveries, I spoke of others at Minicola, near Misenum. The sepulchres that were found there belonged to Classiarii; and it has been mentioned to me as a peculiarity that in each grave were discovered the remains of three or four bodies. This is the first time, says an antiquary of my acquaintance, that more than one body has been so found,—and what is again to be noted is that the bodies, instead of lying shoulder by shoulder, were found shoulders and feet, side by side. Amongst the various objects discovered in these graves were cinerary urns of glass, lamps of terra cotta, and various coins of Tiberius. At these, as well as the other articles found at Isernia, have been deposited in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. Of Amphora, said my informant, I do not speak, as they are not worthy to be noted; and yet how eagerly would they be seized upon by many a hunter after antiquities in England! As other pieces of artistic news I shall give you in the words of the official journal, because it enables me at the same time to send you a literary curiosity:—"The city of Messina is about to raise, as Palermo has already done, everlasting monuments of eternal gratitude and love: joyful at being decorated with fine, magnificent colossal statues, representing the majesty of our Lord the King, and his three august predecessors. In its sumptuous devotion it has entrusted the completion of its vows to men of the most distinguished talents, desirous that the perfection of the workmanship should correspond to the richness of the material employed on a dynastic record which embraces the venerated memories of upwards of a century and four lustres. Of these statues two are already completed, and are exposed to public admiration in a large room of the Royal Borbonic Museum. The other two are nearly finished,—one in Rome, that of Charles the Third, executed in marble by the excellent Messinese, Signor Zagari,—the other in Palermo, which is that of Francis the First, also of marble, and executed by the not less distinguished sculptor, Signor Nunzio Morello. The colossal statue which represents our adored monarch is a *chef d'œuvre* in bronze, and will be placed on a corresponding base in the Largo de' Crociferi, and that of Ferdinand the First on the Largo del Duomo. The first is the work of the great Jenerain, the glory and splendour of modern art, and was wonderfully cast in Munich by the celebrated Müller. The colossal marble statue of Ferdinand the First represents the King in the heroic Roman style without, however, allowing the Imperial mantle to conceal the person. That will do, I fancy."

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**LICÆUM THEATRE.**—It is so long since we have had an opera written to English words by an English composer and sung by English singers (Mr. H. Smart's 'Berta' being the last essay of the kind), that the severest lover of music—let him swear ever so stoutly by Gluck or hold ever so fondly to Mozart, or believe ever so scientifically in Bach, must have felt that the production of 'The Rose of Castille'—a new book set by Mr. Balfe, our best stage-composer, for Miss L. Fyne, our best *prima donna*, to sing, gave a spirit, novelty and interest to Thursday evening such as are rare in the annals of our musical year. Any food after famine tastes well,—but, long pinched and parched as we have been, we beg distinctly to say that neither the music nor the execution of the new opera required past dearth or silence to make them pass or to ensure them a welcome. The opera contains some of Mr. Balfe's liveliest inspirations. As for the *libretto* by Messrs. A. Harris and Falconer, what is to be said?—We remember the picture in a child's book of a royal carriage overturned, in consequence of a bridge being broken by an inundation:—and this was the doggerel which described the revolution:—

Come and behold an amazing perplexity!  
King in a passion—and Queen in a pool!

The above two lines might serve to describe

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many of the operas, not of cloak and sword, but of ermine, sceptre, and escutcheon, the same of which has been set in Spain, since M. Scribe contrived his 'Crown Diamonds,' and told how a runaway sovereign of Iberia masqueraded among forgers to save the honour of her country, by periling the integrity of her jewels! Thus, we shall not follow minutely the story of 'The Rose of Castille,'—which is freely enough arranged from 'Le Muletier de Toledo,' an opera set some three years ago by Adam. After having stated that Miss L. Pyne is the *Rose*, and Mr. Harrison the *Prince* (or rose-gatherer), we need only recall the tales of 'Jean de Paris,' where a royal personage wins his wife in disguise,—of 'Love in a Village,'—where a beauty captivates her husband in masquerade,—and the 'Crown Diamonds' aforesaid, where a Spanish Queen unqueens and queens herself, as abominable conspirator or faithful knight, in the *trio*, *duett*, or *finale* require. It is needless here to lecture that out of such complications no true drama for music nor true music for drama can come. They are in the taste of the time.—Meanwhile, the evening's entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre is capital. Mr. Balfe's music is so pleasing and so coloured, that we cannot but invite any one, having knowledge on the subject, to compare it with what is forthcoming at the *Opera Buffa*. It may be neither "so deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door," but it is pertinent, pleasing and, in places, new: (for to novelty all facile composers rise by practice). The difficulty of writing for shops and at drawing-rooms has been often nicely evaded. There is the *composer* (in short) in this opera, however, hard he may have been pressed for time—and thus, to his share in its success, we may return. The convent ballad for the *prima donna*, and the laughing *terzett* in the second act, speak for themselves, as effective in their places—cleverly imagined and combined. To other numbers of the score, sentimental or Spanish, as may be, we may revert.—A more immediate duty is to tell how admirably Miss L. Pyne sings from first to last; with a fire, force, and finish, which qualify her for the best opera-stage, wheresoever that may be. If America has worn something from her voice, she has made up for "wear and tear" by increased polish in her art. Miss Susan Pyne, too, as *contralto* and *confidante*, deserves a good word, as one who has not been coarsened—so much as made more clever and capable—by wandering. On Mr. Harrison, as the Prince-Muletier, or Muletier-Prince of the tale (with many ballads), we need not descant. He is what he was; and, as in past times, he is assiduous to speak and to sing his utmost. Mr. Weiss is *Don Pedro*, the black shadow, *alias* the conspiring Prince, who tries—as every well-regulated bass should do in operas—to stir up mischief, and to incite jealousy and conspiracy. What he does is, musically, well done.—We have further to signalize the merit of Mr. St. Albyn and Mr. Honey in those minor parts which, in old days, were walked through or cut out in opera in English, unless it chanced that Weber wrote the opera. The orchestra is skilfully conducted by Mr. Mellon—the scenery is sufficiently handsome.

To sum up—every one, whether more or less practical or theoretical in music, who cares for the English stage will do well to see and hear 'The Rose of Castille,'—and especially Miss Pyne as the "liege lady" of the opera.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Nothing strikes a student of Shakespeare more than the poverty, in respect of literary value, of the materials from which the poet derived the story of many of his dramas. In our last notice of the revivals at this theatre, we had to draw attention to a piece, rarely acted, in which the dramatist, with juvenile daring, had trusted entirely to his own mental creation; but his usual practice was to derive his plot from romance or history. We have now to notice another revival, on which the management have bestowed much new and excellent scenery, though not now produced for the first time, and requiring attention also from the novelty of the cast, where Shakespeare was content to borrow his incidents from a previous writer. We allude to the exquisite

comedy of 'As You Like It.' The difference between this composition and that to which it was indebted, Lodge's 'Rosalynde, or Epheus' Golden Legacy,' is striking in the extreme. Lodge's novel is guilty of all the pedantry and conceit, together with the prolixity, which Shakespeare had already so whimsically satirized in the 'Love's Labour's Lost.' For the stilted and inflated style of his original, the unnatural thoughts and the affected sentiments, Shakespeare substituted the most graceful of his own fancies, the most delicate of his own ideal imaginings. Out of the crude materials of Lodge's tale he raised a poetic edifice of his own, and shed over it the golden light of a superior intelligence. Yet we are told by Steevens that he has followed Lodge "more exactly than is his general custom when he is indebted to such worthless originals." Crude as the romance might be, for Shakespeare's justification it may be hinted that it was indeed not so "worthless" as Steevens described it, and was verily much better than most specimens of the class to which it belonged. Still, the difference between it and the poet's drama is wide enough for the sake of contrast, without deteriorating from its small merits in the slightest degree, so immeasurably superior is the play to the novel. In the improvements introduced by the great poet his judgment and genius are equally displayed. The character of *Rosalind*, on which he bestowed so much pains, had previously been draughted by him in the *Rosaline* of 'Love's Labour's Lost'; and we have now the completed portrait in the highest state of finish. This character has always been a favourite with our best actresses. Mrs. Young, on the present occasion, performs it on the Islington stage;—not without some sweetness and considerable impulse, pleasant enough in its way, but without that art which is necessary to give variety to the perpetual wit which it is her province to utter. It is not by always speaking in a high key that the sayings of *Rosalind* can be made emphatic;—there is, in such a style of elocution, the danger of monotony to be avoided. Miss Jenny Marston, in *Celia*, steered clear of this fault. Mr. Robinson in *Orlando* was graceful; and Mr. Phelps in *Jaques* attempted a natural interpretation of the character which gave to the set speeches a conventional and familiar air. There can, however, be no doubt that these descriptions and sentiments were designed by the poet as accessions of inspiration, and should therefore have been delivered with some enthusiasm.

STANDARD.—Mr. Anderson's engagement still continues; and on Thursday week the drama of 'Cloud and Sunshine,' produced a twelvemonth ago, was revived. It will be remembered that it is the actor's own play, and bears those marks of imitation which accompany all merely histrionic compositions; but the situations are adroitly managed, and tell with great effect. The manager himself, also, appeared "for one night only" in a favourite character, that of *Ben the Boatwain*—a rude specimen of sailorcraft, which requires and receives from Mr. Douglass the most vigorous and attractive impersonation. Mr. Douglass has also enacted *William*, in 'Black-eyed Susan,' with success. On Tuesday, Mr. Bradyl of the Theatre Royal, Manchester, made his *début* before a London audience in *Belphegor*. We cannot forget the impression made by Mr. Dillon in this character, to say nothing of M. Lemaître; nevertheless, the new actor will bear some degree of comparison with his predecessors. He read the part well, and performed it judiciously. Though somewhat awkward, perhaps, and nervous, he showed no tendency whatever to exaggeration. He is, without doubt, an eligible actor; and, when better acquainted with the requirements of a London stage, may become an acquisition to the theatre.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, under the title of 'Deadly Reports,' was produced on Monday. The origin of the piece is foreign. The adapter has provided his heroine with a guardian angel, who fires off a pistol every time a declaration of love is made to her. This tries the courage of a braggart major and a nervous admirer,

who, when it comes to the point, proves the braver man. At length the "deadly reporter" appears as a lawyer's clerk, charged with the execution of the settlements on the lady's approaching marriage. Supposed to have committed suicide, after writing a letter to the cruel fair in which the "deadly reports" are threatened, the contriver of these alarms has assumed the disguise of an attorney's drudge for the purpose of obtaining the needed interview, and bearing away the lady from his rivals. Of course, he succeeds.—The theme of this little farce is not attractive, and disapprobation was expressed at the fall of the curtain.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A report is in the Strand that the Lyceum Theatre will shortly be pulled down in order to make way for a spacious hotel on the American plan, which is found to work so profitably in the *Hôtel du Louvre* at Paris. Very well and very good, will every one say who agrees with Mr. Albert Smith in his conviction that, for a foreigner or native, a London hotel is a place of punishment dearly to be paid for; but this is not the whole matter. For the best hotel we should be sorry to destroy a theatre, by its situation, excellently calculated for English opera, were the size of the Lyceum and its conveniences available for performances in which the orchestra must occupy a large space, and where the audience, to be remunerative without ruinous prices, should be numerous. This, however, is not the case with the Lyceum Theatre, which is as little convenient for opera as a theatre can well be. It is in curious harmony with the architectural incompleteness which make London so justly scorned by people who only look to brick and mortar, that the experiment of building a theatre in scale corresponding with the smaller Italian Opera-houses, or the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, should never have been tried.—Till some home of the kind exists, we shall have neither a permanent English Opera nor an Opera in English.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its concerts on the 27th of November, with Haydn's 'Third Mass,' Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion,' and Spohr's 'Last Judgment.' We observe with pleasure that this Society is at once widening its scope, and paving the way towards a higher finish in its performances by announcing that "arrangements have therefore been made for a series of Choral Rehearsals for voices only, on an extended scale (comprising from 1,200 to 1,500 vocalists), to be held in the Large Hall, Exeter Hall, on the third Friday in each month from November until April inclusive. It is not intended to confine the music to be rehearsed on these occasions to the Sacred Works usually performed by the Society, but to afford variety by the selection of Church and other Part Music." These choral meetings, it is added, will be conducted by Signor Costa.

Our *Opera Buffa* is to open at St. James's Theatre on Monday next with 'Columella,' by Signor Fioravanti, and 'Il Campanello,' by Donizetti. The orchestra will be conducted by Signor Randegger.

M. Béart has appeared at the Italian Opera in Paris as the *Prince* to Madame Alboni's *Cenerentola* in Signor Rossini's opera, with less success than we think he deserves.—The *Gazette Musicale* states that Mlle. Ariot, the pupil of Madame Viardot, whose singing this year at private concerts in London excited so much attention, has been engaged at the *Grand Opéra*,—possibly to replace that useless person with a fine voice, Madame Borghi-Mamo.

Letters from Prussia apprise us that a known truth has received one more illustration in the impaired voice of Mlle. Wagner. So strong was her organ naturally, and of such noble quality, that had she been a singer, it might have stood herself and her theatre in stead for a score of years to come, in place of giving way so completely, as we are assured is the case. An opera by Hiller, 'The Chase,' is shortly to be given at Berlin. By which Hiller? Adam the dead, or Ferdinand the living?—Meanwhile M. Duprez, the indomitable, who, not contented with training the best singers in Europe, and helping them every now and then

as a *baritone*, appears resolute to make a career as composer,—has been in the Prussian capital with his opera 'Samson,' which, possibly, may be produced there. For the marriage of H.R.H. our Princess Royal, Spontini's 'Nourmahal' is to be revived. What a comment is here on the ephemeral issue of 'envy, hatred, and malice and all uncharitableness!' If there ever was a stranger detested by many citizens of the city in which he held brilliant appointments, that functionary was Spontini. So far as musical reputation and sympathy in North Germany were concerned, he was considered as slain for ever and for ever by Weber's success. When the present King came to the throne there were ignoble squabbles about his pension, which he only just succeeded in retaining. Yet, mark the end! In spite of all that was said of Spontini, satirically, scandalously and savagely, during his lifetime, in Berlin—in spite of the years which have elapsed since his reign (years which ought to have produced a score of German composers as good as Spontini)—in spite of the vaunted increase of nationality, and decrease of the number of persons able to sing music in the Italian style—there is absolutely a talk, on a no less august and national occasion than a Prussian royal marriage, of reviving Spontini's 'Nourmahal'—his third if not his fourth best opera.

We hear with satisfaction that there are bickerings and schisms—if not defections—in the German camp of "the musicians of the future." Since some of the apostles of deformity and dislocation are among the most gifted artists and best men of their time, who have stumbled into chaos as an inevitable consequence of a false step, and under the suggestions of temper naturally excited in defending paradox; since, moreover, the epidemic is one which has passed through every world of literature and poetry in its turn, there may be hopes of their emerging into clear daylight, and still (though not perhaps as composers or critics) doing true service to Music. The *New York Musical Review* asserts that, in a late conversation with an American agent, Dr. Liszt decidedly announced that he was not going to America at present, having three or four years' work in composition cut out for him; but held out great hopes that he might be prevailed on, finally, to pitch his tent in "the land of Promise," for the purpose of there establishing a Conservatory of Music.—Herr Reinthaler has just been appointed to a *Kapellmeister*-ship at Bremen,—we trust with some results to German music in the shape of composition, conceiving him to be one of the most promising men whom his country has lately produced.

The tenor at the *Teatro San Carlo* this winter is to be Signor Musiani, in place of Signor Fraschini, who had been engaged, but whose illness renders his appearance problematical.—Signor Tambrlik has re-appeared at the Italian Opera House in St. Petersburg, in full possession of all his powers (the journals assure us). The reception of him was rapturous.

"May I say," writes our Correspondent, "in reference to former comment on the subject, that it was not the presence of wind-instruments, at the girl's funeral I saw at Gratz, which struck me as new,—but the sort of music they played. The epithet 'solemn,' in the Johnsonian anecdote, cited in the *Athenæum* by way of gloss on my letter, precisely illustrates what I meant, when dwelling on the strange impression made by a burial strain, which, though slow, was no more intrinsically mournful than the 'Pas de Séduction' in 'Robert.' One of my most distinct childish recollections is of the awe excited by meeting with a Methodist funeral. The body was preceded by players on serpents, and the sound of that instrument has ever since had peculiar associations for me. But the music was a funeral psalm,—and the effect of its slow, lugubrious drone dying away on a still autumn afternoon, as the burial train wound on its way towards the village, down the hollow and shady lane, was intrinsically grim—almost terrible. Since I have begun to write, other experiences of the same kind recur, though none precisely in the same key. Among these is the tune said to have been played on trumpets at Fotheringay, when Mary Stuart was led to the block,—which, though dismal enough in

effect, is merely the brisk and marked melody, 'Jumpin' John,' taken in a very slow measure. No doubt, scenery, mood of mind and such accidents as a day being bright or dark,—have much to do with the impressions made by all music,—much, but not everything. No habit, no consciousness of a past tragedy, however deep, no storm overhead, will ever destroy the painful effect of the quick step, fifed and drummed by military bands, as the procession, which has borne a soldier to his grave, returns, having left him there. Sir Walter Scott, than whom no one has better described the effects of music (strange! since he was no musician), well touched the jar of a like contrast, when he told in 'Waverley' of the execution of *Vick Ian Vohr* at Carlisle, and the shrill, heartless return of the troops after the axe had fallen. The distinction betwixt what is dependent on association and what is incompatible with it, is hard to trace,—but on this do the soul, the meaning, and the poetry of Music, largely depend."

The decision by the Judge of the Westminster County Court in the question between Mr. Fonblaque and Mr. Buckstone has led the latter to insert a notice on his play-bills advertising authors that henceforth no plays will be received for perusal unless their writers be introduced to the manager by some member of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Institution of Civil Engineers.*—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have recently awarded the following premiums for papers which have been read during the past session:—A Telford medal to D. K. Clark, for his paper 'On the Improvement of Railway Locomotive Stock,'—to R. Hunt, for his paper 'On the Application of Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power,'—to G. Rennie, for his paper 'On the Employment of Rubble-Béton, or Concrete, in Works of Engineering and Architecture,' and to W. B. Adams, for his paper 'On the Varieties of Permanent Way practically used on Railways.'—A Council Premium of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to F. R. Window, for his paper 'On Submarine Electric Telegraphs,'—to G. B. Bruce, for his 'Description of the Method of Building Bridges upon Brick Cylinders in India,'—to A. S. Lukin and C. E. Conder, for their paper 'On the Disturbances of Suspension Bridges, and the mode of counteracting them,'—to W. Bell, for his paper 'On the Laws of the Strength of Wrought and Cast Iron,'—to F. R. Conder, for his paper 'On the Laying of the Permanent Way of the Bordeaux and Bayonne Railway,' and to T. Dunn, for his paper 'On Chain Cable and Timber Testing Machines.'

*Scene of Gray's 'Elegy.'*—When "Cantuariensis" raised the question of Thanington Churchyard being the scene of Gray's beautiful 'Elegy on a Country Churchyard,' could he have been aware of the following statement in Vol. III., p. 49, of the edition of Gray's poems, by Mason, published in 1778? viz.—"That being on a visit to his relations at Stoke, he (Gray) writ that beautiful little ode which stands first in his collection of poems. He sent it as soon as written to his beloved friend (Mr. West), but he was dead before it reached Hertfordshire." To which is added—"This singular anecdote is founded on a marginal note in his commonplace-book, where that ode is transcribed, and the following memorandum annexed—'Written at Stoke the beginning of June 1742, and sent to Mr. West, not knowing he was dead.'—I am, &c., CECIL BRENT.

Albert Street, Gloucester Gate, Oct. 24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. O.—Fairplay.—M. A. B.—C. B.—Constant Reader.—Students.—J. P. R.—Schoolboy.—B.—Cant.—T.—T. K.—C. R.—G. R.—received.

\* \* Dr. George Wyld says—"In your last number you state that a paper of mine was read at Birmingham on 'Ventilation of Houses and Kitchen Fires.' The reading should be 'Ventilation of Houses by the Kitchen Fire,' a reading which involves my entire idea."

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1835.....	389 14 0	194 14 0	583 8 0
1839.....	241 12 0	98 3 0	339 15 0
1840.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	273 10 0
1849.....	128 15 0	64 7 6	192 12 6
1845.....	65 15 0	32 18 0	97 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	85 15 0
1855.....	—	38 0 0	38 0 0

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